

Population Mobility in Selected Areas of Rural Ohio, 1928-1935

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C. E. LIVELY AND FRANCES FOOTT

INTRODUCTION

The general trends of the rural population of Ohio have been set forth in several previous publications¹. Since 1930, however, the effects of the economic depression upon population movements have made it appear advisable to conduct some inquiry into the nature and extent of its recent mobility. Accordingly, this investigation was attempted.

SCOPE AND METHOD

The data of this investigation were drawn from the personal visitation of 2554 households living in 10 rural townships of Ohio. It is not claimed that these townships constitute an adequate sample of rural Ohio. Inasmuch as the census method was employed, an adequate sample of the 1336 townships of the State would have extended the project beyond the resources available for this investigation. The areas were selected, however, to be representative in a general way of the three fairly well-defined sections of Ohio, namely, the Western agricultural, the Southeastern hill, and the Northeastern urban-industrial sections. Since none of the sample areas were located in immediate proximity to large cities, the results of the survey are undoubtedly more typical of the strictly rural areas than of the suburban.

Within each sample area a census² of all households in both open country and village was taken. No place having a population of 2500 or more in 1930 was included³. In tabulating, all places of 50 or more persons were classified as villages. On this basis there were eight villages included in the survey. All schedules were taken as of January 1, 1935.

A mobility record was taken for the members of each household and for each adult child of the head of the household who was not living in the parental home at the time of the survey. This type of record does not yield data concerning the families that had left the sample areas and failed to return, nor does it yield information concerning transient individuals who may have lived in these areas for a time at some other season of the year. The authors believe, however, that by this method many of the most significant movements of the rural population of these areas have been recorded⁴.

¹For fertility and general trends see Beck, P. G. 1934. Recent trends in the rural population of Ohio. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 533; and Lively, C. E. and C. L. Folse. 1936. The trend of births, deaths, natural increase, and migration in the rural population of Ohio. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Mimeograph Bull. No. 87. For rural mobility before 1930, see Lively, C. E. and P. G. Beck. 1930. Movement of rural population in Ohio: I. The family aspect. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 467; and 1933. II. The individual aspect. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 489.

²The schedule used was developed by C. E. Lively and Conrad Taeuber to serve as a cooperative project between the F. E. R. A. and the several states.

³The villages of Stockport, Morgan County, and Adams Mills, Muskingum County, both lying outside the limits of any sample area, were included to give a better balance between village and open country population.

⁴For analysis of these methods, see Lively, C. E. 1935. Population mobility. Rural Sociology I: 40-53.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE AREAS

The geographic location of the areas surveyed may be noted from Figures 1 and 2. A general description of these areas before 1930 has been published previously⁵. It is evident from an examination of the backgrounds that the sample areas as a whole experienced before 1930 the same general trends with respect to total population as did the rural population of the State. Five of the townships are located in counties that during the period 1915 to 1930 lost by emigration more than their total rural natural increase. Two of the townships are located in counties which during that period lost by emigration the equivalent of a part, but not all, of their rural natural increase, and three are located in counties that retained all of their natural increase and gained additional rural population by immigration⁶. In the sample areas, the tendency toward depopulation was slightly greater than for the rural population as a whole.

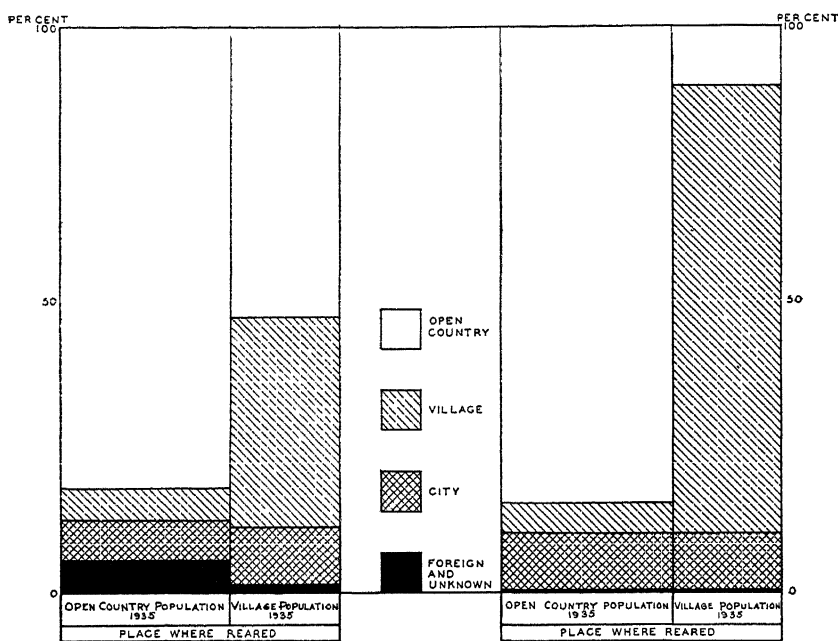


Fig. 1.—Place where reared and place of residence on January 1, 1929, of the population resident in the survey areas, January 1, 1935

Six of the townships are located in counties in which the surplus rural population increase above replacement needs was 25 to 49 per cent in 1930. Three of the townships are located in counties in which this surplus was less than 25 per cent, and one township was located in a county with a surplus of 51 per cent⁷.

⁵Lively, C. E. and P. G. Beck. 1930. Loc. cit.

⁶Lively, C. E. and C. L. Folse. Loc. cit., Table 9 and Chart V.

⁷Ibid, Figure VI.

Since 1920, the number of deaths and the crude death rate in the sample townships have remained approximately the same. The rate has been under 10 per 1000. The number of births and the crude birth rate have declined, however. The birth rate fell from 19.5 in 1921 to 10.5 in 1933, but showed some recovery in 1934⁸.

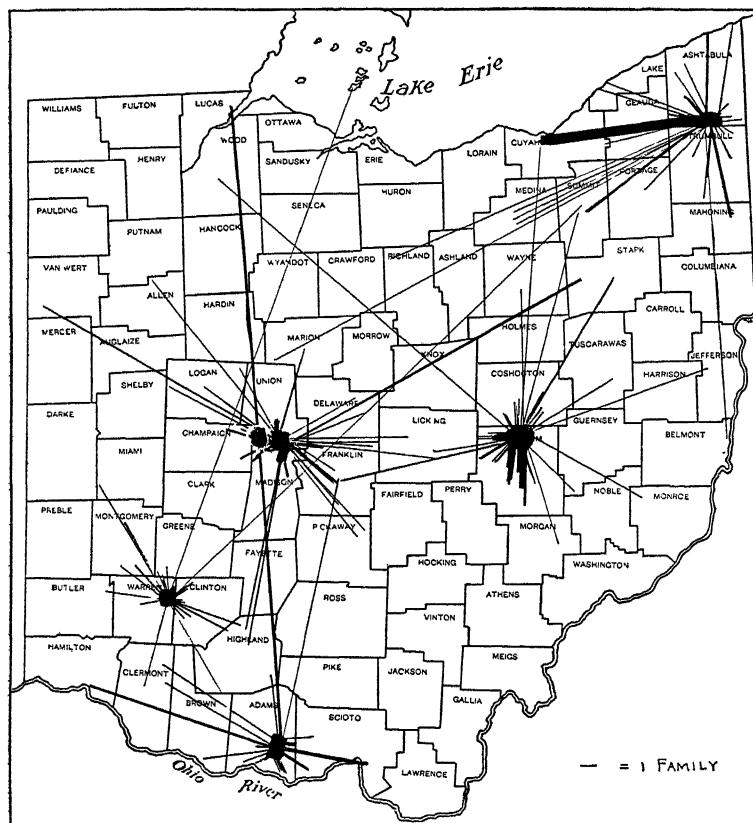


Fig. 2.—Source of families migrating into survey areas from points in Ohio, 1928-1935

Table 1 shows that during the period, January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1935, the areas surveyed lost by emigration a number of persons equal to 3.9 per cent of the 1930 population. This loss, however, was only approximately two-thirds as large as the average 5-year loss between 1920 and 1930. The North-eastern areas gained through immigration during both periods, but gained at a more rapid rate after 1930 than during the previous 10-year period. The Southeastern areas lost most heavily through emigration before 1930, but after that date the rate slowed to one-third of the previous rate. In the Western

⁸This includes only children born in the townships. It is doubtful if many were born outside, however.

areas the rate of loss between 1930 and 1935 was approximately equal to the rate of loss during the period 1920-1930. This suggests the conclusion that both Southeastern and Western Ohio experienced a net loss of rural population through migration from 1930 to 1935, but that the better agricultural sections of Western Ohio lost at a rate which was more nearly equal to the predepression rate than Southeastern Ohio. This conclusion is further substantiated by calculations for the entire State based upon the 1935 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 1.—Net Gain or Loss to Survey Areas by Migration, 1930-1935 and 1920-1930, by Section

Section of State	Population 1930	Population 1935	Gain (+) or loss (—) 1930-1935	Surplus of births over deaths	Net gain (+) or loss (—) by migration 1930-1935	Net gain (+) or loss (—) by migration 1920-1930
Total.....	9565	9448	—117	259	—376	—1263
Northeastern.....	2332	3062	+130	75	+ 65	+ 76
Southeastern*.....	2673	2654	— 19	94	—113	— 684
Western.....	3960	3732	—228	90	—318	— 655

*Exclusive of Adams Mills and Stockport Villages.

When the age distribution of the population of these sample areas in 1930 is compared with that of rural Ohio and with the results of the 1935 survey, it is worthy of note that the age distribution of the population of these areas varied only slightly from that of the rural population of the State in 1930. By 1935, however, notable changes had occurred. At that time there were relatively fewer persons under 15 and over 45, with compensating increases in the 15- to 45-year age groups. (See Table 2). A rapidly declining birth rate and a cessation of emigration of young adults appear to provide an adequate explanation for these changes.

TABLE 2.—Age Distribution of the Rural Population of Ohio and of the Sample Areas Surveyed

	Rural Ohio, 1930		Survey areas*			
			1930		1935	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2,139,326	100.0	9,550	100.0	9,448	100.0
Under 5.....	201,534	9.4	870	9.1	785	8.3
5-14.....	453,080	21.2	2,166	22.7	1,956	20.6
15-24.....	351,178	16.4	1,564	16.4	1,727	18.3
25-34.....	266,695	12.5	1,036	10.8	1,102	11.7
35-44.....	269,910	12.6	1,191	12.5	1,129	11.9
45-64.....	420,003	19.6	1,883	19.7	1,907	20.2
65 and over.....	176,926	8.3	840	8.8	842	9.0

*Exclusive of Adams Mills and Stockport Villages.

THE MOBILITY OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION

The total number of households included in this survey was 2554. Of these, 1779 were classified as open country households and 775, as village households. Of the open country households, 229 had received public relief at some time during the years 1933-1934; 153 of the village households had received such assistance. Thus, 69.6 per cent of the households was residents

of the open country, and 14.9 per cent was classified as relief households. In the open country only 12.9 per cent of the households was classified as relief cases; whereas in the villages the intensity of relief rose to 19.7 per cent of all households. In the subsequent analysis of the mobility of the population of these households, special attention is given to residence and relief status.

ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION

In the sense of place where reared⁹, 67 per cent of the 6854 persons aged 16 or over originated in the county in which they resided on January 1, 1935. An additional 13 per cent originated in adjoining counties. Only 12.1 per cent was reared outside the State of Ohio, and only 4.2 per cent was born outside the United States. Of the 238 heads of families who were reared outside Ohio, 76.4 per cent came from states adjoining Ohio. The states most represented were Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, in the order named. Of the 132 heads of families reared in foreign countries, more than 60 per cent came from Austria, Hungary, and Poland. The largest proportion of heads of families reared outside Ohio was found in the Northeastern section of the State.

Considerable variation in place of origin was noted in the different sections of the State. The population of the Southeastern hills was most local in origin; 78.7 per cent was reared in the county of survey, as compared with 72.2 per cent in the Western agricultural section and 48.8 per cent in the Northeastern urban-industrial section. In the last-mentioned section, 24.4 per cent of all persons aged 16 or over had been reared outside Ohio; half of these had originated in foreign countries.

Persons 16 years of age or over living in villages were less local in their origin than persons living in the open country. Sixty-three per cent of the former and 68.5 per cent of the latter were reared in the county of the survey. The village population had been drawn from a wider area than that of the open country. On the other hand, there was apparently no significant difference between the origin of the relief and the nonrelief population. The percentages of these populations originating in the county of residence and at various distances therefrom were approximately the same (see Appendix Table II).

It is of interest to note that 73.5 per cent of the population 16 years of age or over was reared in the open country, 14.2 per cent, in villages, and 7.7 per cent, in cities; 4.6 per cent was of foreign or unknown origin. More than four-fifths of the persons living in the open country were reared there. Only 37.2 per cent of the persons living in the villages was reared there; more than half had been reared in the open country. Cities contributed slightly more to the village population than to that of the open country. More than one-fourth (27.3 per cent) of the relief population was reared in city or village, as compared with 21.0 per cent of the nonrelief population. In the Southeastern areas, only 4 per cent of the population was of urban origin; whereas in the Northeastern areas nearly 15 per cent was reared in the cities.

Some indication of the extent to which the population of these areas was of agricultural origin may be seen in the fact that more than four-fifths (82.8 per cent) of all gainful workers had lived on a farm 1 or more years during the ages 8 to 16. As might be supposed, farm operators led the list in this respect. Of farm owners and managers, 91.4 per cent was reared on farms; among farm

⁹The place of longest residence during the ages 8 to 16.

tenants, 94 per cent was farm reared. Professional persons and semiskilled and unskilled workers were predominantly of farm origin also. Seventy-two per cent of the first group and 81.5 per cent of the last two groups had been reared wholly or in part upon farms. Of those not gainfully employed, 71 in 100 were farm reared. Clerical and skilled workers were least agricultural in their origin, as 67 in 100 of the latter and only 56 in 100 of the former were farm reared.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE¹⁰

For purposes of this investigation, length of residence of the families studied was measured in terms of the longest continuous residence and total residence in the county and in the State. The former was defined as the period of longest residence unbroken by an absence of 1 year or more. The latter was defined as the total number of years ever lived in the county or State. Upon analysis of the data, however, it was found that the various groups displayed the same characteristics for both measures of length of residence. The only significant difference observed was that the total residence was slightly greater than the longest continuous residence. The difference averaged 2.7 years greater in the case of total residence in the county and 1.2 years greater in the case of total residence in the State. For this reason, only longest continuous residence is presented in this discussion.

TABLE 3.—Median Years of Longest Continuous Residence of Heads of Families in the County and State of Residence on January 1, 1935, by Relief Status and Residence Groups

Residence January 1, 1935, and relief status, 1933-1934	Residence in county		Residence in State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total.....	31.6	43.7	42.0	54.8
In open country, total.....	32.3	48.0	42.4	54.5
On relief.....	30.4	37.0	39.2	40.0
Not on relief.....	32.6	50.8	42.8	57.0
In village, total.....	30.2	38.7	41.2	56.2
On relief.....	27.6	30.0	39.2	*
Not on relief.....	30.9	41.7	41.7	58.8
Northeastern section, total.....	21.8	32.5	35.6	50.4
Southeastern section, total.....	37.0	48.9	44.1	56.4
Western section, total.....	35.9	45.0	44.3	57.1

*Less than 25 cases.

The median number of years of longest continuous residence of male heads of families in the county of residence on January 1, 1935, was 31.6. Female heads, of whom there were only 127, had a median residence of 43.7 years. The marked difference between male and female heads in this respect was chiefly a reflection of the fact that female heads were considerably older, on the average, than male heads. Only 9.4 per cent of the male heads had a continuous residence of less than 5 years in the county (see Appendix Table IV). The continuous residence of villagers was slightly shorter (30.2 years for male heads) than for residents of the open country (32.3 years). This held true also for relief and nonrelief heads. Male heads of families on relief had a median continuous residence of 27.6 years in the villages and 30.4 years in the

¹⁰For greater detail, see Lively, C. E. 1935. Length of residence of the heads of families in selected rural areas of Ohio. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. Preliminary Research Bulletin.

open country. The median number of years of continuous residence was lowest (21.8 for males) in the Northeastern urban-industrial section and highest (37.0 years for males) in the Southeastern hill section of the State.

The period of longest continuous residence in Ohio was, on the average, 10.4 years greater for male heads of families than the period of longest continuous residence in the county. A similar difference existed for females and for heads of families not on relief. Heads of families on relief, as well as all heads of families living in the Northeastern section, showed greater differences between longest continuous residence in the county and longest continuous residence in the State. This is the section in which the population showed greatest mobility. However, in all sections, groups varied more with respect to continuous residence in the county than with respect to such residence in the State. This fact tends to emphasize the local nature of rural population mobility.

MOBILITY, 1928 TO 1935: SPATIAL CHANGES

The information available dealing with spatial, or territorial, shifts of the population during the period, January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935, may be grouped under such heads as (a) frequency of change of domicile, (b) distance moved, and (c) direction of movement. These topics will be considered in order.

The rural population may be regarded generally as a stable population. Consequently, a high rate of mobility would scarcely be expected during the 7-year period, 1928-1935, even though that period was characterized by considerable economic instability and unrest. Appendix Table V shows that of the 2364 heads of families that were established throughout the period¹¹ under consideration, 73.5 per cent made no change of domicile¹² and only 7.0 per cent moved two or more times. There was no highly significant difference between the frequency of movement of village families and of open country families or between the frequency of movement of relief and nonrelief families. The families of the Western and Southeastern sections of the State were very similar in their frequency of movement, but the families of the Northeastern

TABLE 4.—Heads of Families Changing Domicile, 1928-1935,
Classified by Residence and Relief Status

Residence January 1, 1935, and relief status, 1933-1934	Number of families	Number changing domicile	Per cent changing domicile
Total.....	2364	626	26.5
In open country	1676	457	27.3
In village.....	688	169	24.6
Relief	346	109	31.5
Nonrelief	2018	517	25.6
Northeastern section	732	249	34.0
Southeastern section	720	171	23.8
Western section	912	206	22.6

¹¹Since only such families are included here, the mobility of the family and of the family head are practically synonymous.

¹²In the conduct of this investigation not every move from one house to another or from one farm to another was included. A *move* was defined as a change in domicile that carried the family from one township to another or from village to open country or vice versa regardless of township lines. In other words, the only changes in domicile within the same township that were counted were moves from village to country and reverse. A *village* was defined as any place with a population of 50 to 2499 persons.

section moved with greater frequency. Only two-thirds of these families failed to change domicile during the period; whereas 9.0 per cent moved two or more times.

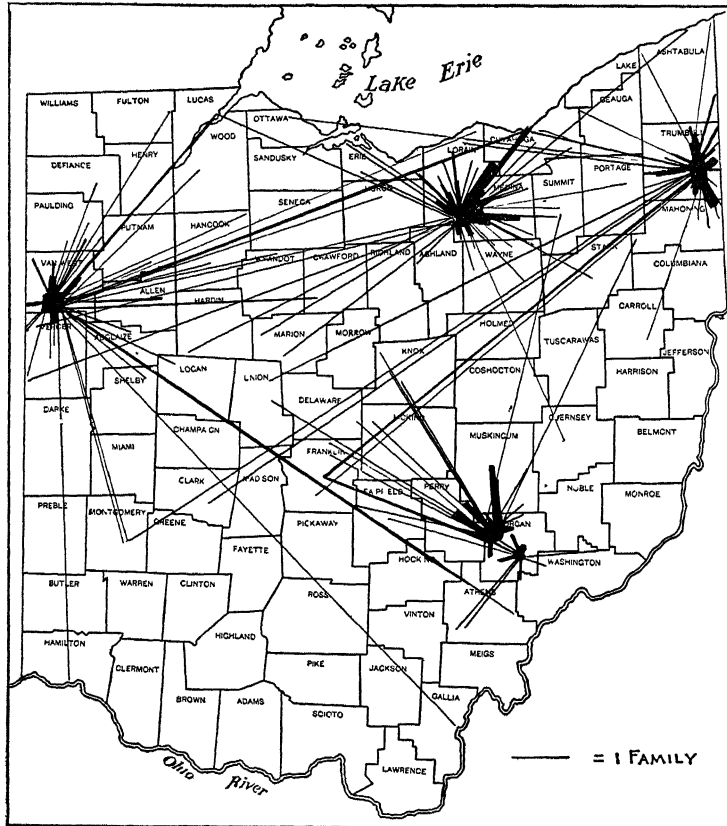


Fig. 3.—Source of families migrating into survey areas from points in Ohio, 1928-1935

With respect to distance moved, it may be seen from Appendix Table VI that nearly half of the families that changed domicile did not cross the county line. Only about one-third (7.6 per cent) traveled farther than some adjoining county. There was no significant difference between open country and village families in this respect, or between relief and nonrelief families. Families in the Northeastern section of the State tended to move farther than the families of the other two sections although the difference was slight. Only 3.4 per cent of the families had crossed the State line during the period. Since families moving out of the survey areas were not interviewed unless they had returned prior to January 1, 1935, most of these were families migrating into the State. Of these, nearly one-fourth came from Indiana, a fifth from West Virginia, and more than a fourth from Pennsylvania and Michigan. There was a larger number of east-west migrants than north-south migrants into these areas.

With respect to direction¹⁸ of migration, it is of interest to determine the extent to which the population of the surveyed areas shifted from place of origin before the onset of the economic depression and again shifted as the depression wore on. It is probable that the movements of the population living in the surveyed areas plus the movements of those adult children of the heads of the surveyed households who were not living at home provide a fair index of the ebb and flow of population in and out of these sample areas.

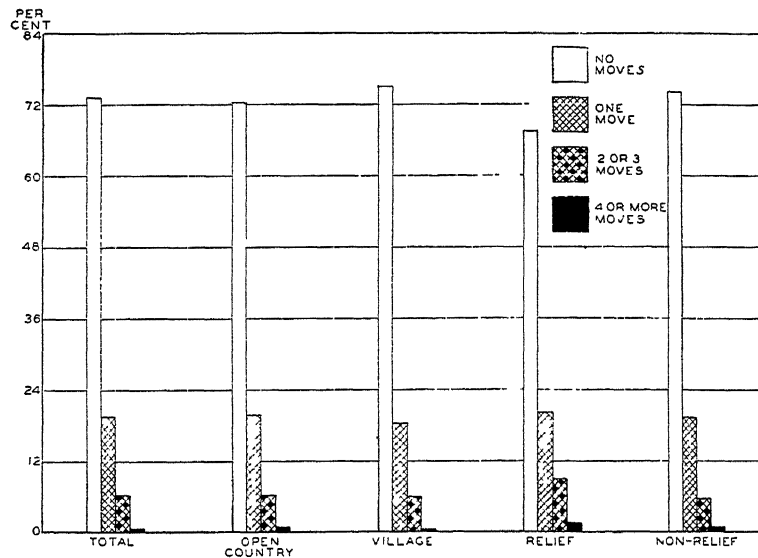


Fig. 4.—Number of changes of domicile of heads of families, January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935

Appendix Table VII shows the place where reared of all persons 16 years of age or over on January 1, 1935. It also shows the place of residence of these persons on January 1, 1929, and on January 1, 1935. The most significant percentages from this table are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—Percentage Distribution of Persons 16 Years of Age or Over, by Residence*

	Total	Place of residence			
		Open country	Village	City	Foreign and unknown
Where reared.....	100.0	74.0	14.6	7.9	3.5
Residence January 1, 1929.....	100.0	58.7	23.5	17.3	0.5
Residence January 1, 1935.....	100.0	62.0	25.8	11.8	0.4

*Includes adult children not at home.

¹⁸By *direction* is meant movement to or from country, village, or city.

The movement of persons from the open country toward the villages and cities before 1929 is definitely reflected in these data. Although nearly three-fourths of the persons studied were reared in the open country, less than three-fifths were living there in 1929. By 1935, return migrations and the slower rate at which country reared persons were leaving had increased the proportion living in the open country to more than 60 per cent. The proportion living in cities had also declined heavily; whereas the proportion living in villages had continued to increase. This fact suggests that during the movements of population from 1930 to 1935 the villages became an area of concentration, probably receiving population from both cities and open country.

The situation was similar in each section of the State. In the Northeastern section, where the smallest proportion of the persons surveyed was reared in the open country, the loss to the open country as indicated by 1929 residence was small and the gain after 1929 as indicated by the 1935 residence was also slight. In the Southeastern section, where the largest percentage (86.9) of the persons surveyed had been reared in the open country, migrations had by 1929 reduced the proportion living there to 69.0 per cent. By 1935, however, slower emigration and return migration had raised the percentage living in the open country to 73.1. In the Western section, where 78.5 per cent had been reared in the open country, the proportion living in the open country in 1929 was 57.0 per cent, and by 1935, the proportion had further declined to 56.8 per cent. In all sections, the proportion of the population living in villages in 1929 was greater than the proportion reared there and still greater in 1935 than in 1929. The proportion living in cities was greatest in 1929.

MOBILITY, 1928 TO 1935: OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES

It would be impossible, within the limits of this report, to trace all of the occupational changes that occurred to the resident population during the period, January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935. A clear notion of the net effect of these changes may readily be obtained from Appendix Table VIII, however. Analysis of the mass shifts that occurred shows that in general the proprietary and unemployed groups gained at the expense of all others. The number of clerks, skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers decreased in both relief and non-relief groups. The farm owners and managers of 1928 constituted the most stable group. Ninety per cent of them was still owners and managers in 1935. Of the farm tenants not on relief, 13 per cent moved up to become owners or managers; whereas tenants on relief tended to drift into the unskilled and unemployed groups. Eighteen per cent did so.

In the nonrelief class, more than half of the clerks in 1928 were still clerks in 1935; 19 per cent had become proprietors. Not so the clerks on relief, however. Here 37 per cent drifted into the unemployed group.

Of the skilled workers of 1928, half of the nonrelief group remained skilled workers, and 25 per cent became proprietors. In the relief group, however, only 18 per cent remained in the same occupational class, and 39 per cent became unemployed. More pronounced still was the change in the semiskilled group, where only 9 per cent of the relief group remained semiskilled workers, and one-half became unemployed. The nonrelief group fared better. Here 46 per cent remained unchanged and 36 per cent became proprietors.

Among the unskilled workers of 1928, one-third of the nonrelief group became proprietors and 11 per cent, unemployed, as compared with 9 per cent

of the relief group who became proprietors and 56 per cent, unemployed. More than half of the group that was unemployed in 1928 was still unemployed in 1935. Nearly one in five, however, had become a proprietor.

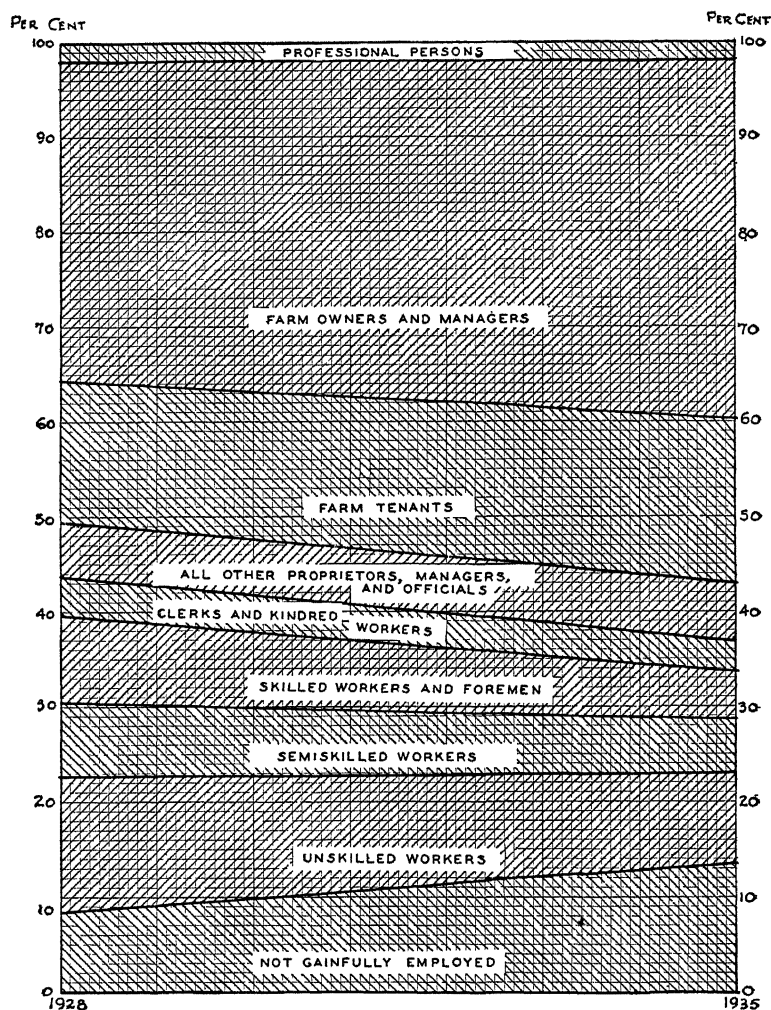


Fig. 5.—Percentage distribution of the occupations of male heads of families, January 1, 1928, and January 1, 1935

It is clear from the analysis that greater occupational shifts from the 1928 status occurred in the relief than in the nonrelief group and that they were predominantly downward in the socio-economic scale. On the other hand, in the nonrelief group, much of the shifting that occurred was upward toward the proprietary class. This shift was the result, largely, of a considerable movement toward the occupation of farming, either as owner or as tenant.

In 1928, the number of male heads of families, exclusive of farm operators, was 1253. Some of these were farm laborers and others no doubt had at some time operated a farm. During the period, 1928 to 1935, 18.8 per cent of this group became farm operators (i. e., owners, managers, or tenants). This was equivalent to 21 per cent of the nonrelief group and 9 per cent of the relief group. The movement into farming was more particularly from the nonrelief, than from the relief group. During the same period the 1928 group of farm operators lost 7.7 per cent of its number to nonagricultural occupations or to the ranks of the unemployed. The loss here was especially heavy in the relief group, where 22 per cent of the operators left farming, as compared with 6 per cent of the nonrelief operators. Thus, it is seen that the net movement of family heads was toward farming; for, although the farm operators of 1928 lost nearly 8 per cent of their number, they gained 20 per cent from other sources. That is to say that during the 7-year period under consideration, every farm operator who left farming in these sample areas was replaced by three persons who were not farm operators in 1928. Since the heaviest acquisitions to the farm-operator group came from such occupational classes as the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled classes, in which economic resources are likely to be meager, it appears that some development of small-scale proprietary farming is indicated.

Having noted the mass shifts that occurred in the rural population surveyed during the period, 1928 to 1935, we may now consider the frequency of occupational change during the same period. From the standpoint of regular employment, it may be said that of the male heads of families that were established throughout the period under consideration, 82.6 per cent was continuously employed during the 7 years, 1928 to 1935. Of the remainder, 13.7 per cent was employed part of the time, and 3.7 per cent was not employed at any time. In the open country where the chief occupation was farming, continuous employment was highest (90.5 per cent) and continuous unemployment was lowest (1.8 per cent). In the villages continuous employment applied to only 62.1 per cent of the male heads of families and continuous unemployment, to 8.6 per cent. This considerable difference between employment in village and open country may be accounted for in part by the fact that a farm operator was classified, by definition, as an employed person. As might be supposed, employment was less continuous among relief families than among nonrelief families. Of the former, 53.3 per cent had been continuously employed during the period, 1928 to 1935, and 8.0 per cent had been continuously unemployed. The corresponding percentages for the nonrelief families were 87.6 and 2.9.

For purposes of this study a period of 4 weeks or more without work was regarded as a period of unemployment whether or not the worker returned to the same task. By this definition, 137 families in 1000 were partially unemployed during the 7-year period and an additional 37 families in 1000 were wholly unemployed. The median number of months of unemployment among these families was 29.2. The median number of months was 24 in the open country and 32 in the villages. Thus, for more than one-fourth of the time during the period, these family heads were without gainful employment. The median number of months was higher for nonrelief families than for relief families. The reason for this was that many heads of families, particularly in the higher economic groups, were 60 years of age or older and had not been gainfully employed for a considerable length of time.

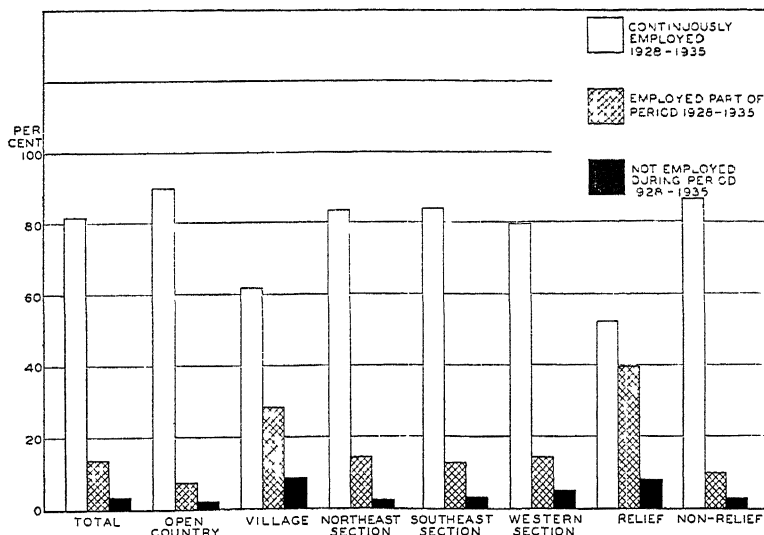


Fig. 6.—Employment status of male heads of families, January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935

Turning now to the frequency of change of occupation, it should be kept in mind that some change of occupation characterized 33.7 per cent of the 2108 male heads of households established throughout the 7-year period, since 62.6 per cent was continuously employed at the same occupation and 3.7 per cent, continuously unemployed. Of these 705 family heads, considerably more than half (19.9 per cent of the total) had continuous employment with one or more changes in occupation; the remainder (13.8 per cent of the total) were only partially employed during the period¹⁴. For this group that shifted occupational status, the median number of changes was 1.7. The median number of changes for village heads was 1.9 and for open country, 1.7; for relief heads the median was 1.9 and for nonrelief heads, 1.7. Greatest frequency occurred among village relief heads, where the median frequency of change was 2.0.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MOBILITY OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION

ORIGIN AND SUBSEQUENT RESIDENCE

Numerous studies have demonstrated that the people who live in the open country are among the most stable elements in the population. The findings of this survey constitute no exception. In the first place, relatively few persons who originate in either village or city ever locate in the open country as a place of residence. Of those persons 16 years of age or over living in the open country in 1935, 81.7 per cent was reared there. If the foreign-born are excluded because of uncertainty as to their origin, it may be stated that only 13.4 per cent of the persons living in the open country in 1935 was not reared

¹⁴A shift from employment to unemployment or vice versa was regarded as an occupational change.

there. Approximately half of these originated in villages and half, in cities. Furthermore, not only did a high percentage of the open country dwellers originate in the open country, but 68.5 per cent was reared in the county in which they resided in 1935. For those persons who were reared in the open country and also dwelling there, the proportion originating in the county of 1935 residence was still higher (78.9 per cent).

When we come to village dwellers, it is evident that they represent a population of lower stability than open country dwellers. Their greater instability, however, appears to be a result of the fact that a smaller proportion of the village population originates there, for villagers originating in the village and also living there in 1935 appeared to be equally as stable as dwellers of the open country who also originated there. However, of the village residents of 1935, only 37.2 per cent had been reared there; 51.5 per cent had been reared in the open country and 9.9 per cent, in cities. These migrants to the village originated chiefly in the county in which they resided in 1935 or in adjoining counties; but those migrants originating in cities were far less local in their origin than those from the open country. Thus, it appears that although native villagers are approximately as local in origin as native open country dwellers, the village population as a whole is less local in origin than that of the open country because of heavy immigration from open country and city.

When the population was classified by occupation, it was evident that persons reared on farms were local in their origin to a greater degree than those persons reared elsewhere. This was true, apparently, without regard for the occupation followed in 1935. Of those persons reared entirely on farms¹⁵, 72 per cent was reared in the county of their 1935 residence. There was no significant variation from this average among those employed in agriculture, those employed in nonagricultural occupations, and those not gainfully employed. Persons not reared on farms were far less local in origin, regardless of whether they were employed in agriculture or not. Only 49 per cent of these persons was reared in the county of their 1935 residence.

On the basis of relief status, it should be noted that persons reared in the villages and cities were receiving public relief in numbers greater than their expected proportion. Persons reared in the open country were receiving relief in numbers fewer than their expected proportion. This may mean that there was greater need for relief among persons reared in village and city and residing in the rural districts at the time the economic depression began than among rural residents reared in the open country; it may mean that the attitudes of persons reared in village and city were more favorable to relief acceptance; or it may mean that relief persons from the cities tended to migrate to the rural districts to a greater extent than nonrelief persons. As far as the first two of these possibilities are concerned, this investigation offers no answer except to point out that farm laborers and other unskilled laborers tended to be concentrated in the villages. A high proportion of these persons received public relief, and it is probable that a considerable percentage had been village reared. With respect to the high percentage of urban reared persons receiving public relief, it may be noted from Appendix Table III that a higher proportion of the relief than of the nonrelief population was reared in cities. It is also true that 15 per cent of the relief population was living in cities in 1929, as compared with 10 per cent of the nonrelief population. Since before that time the general trend of population movement was urbanward, it does not appear likely

¹⁵Between the ages of 8 and 16.

that any considerable number of urban reared persons had migrated to the rural districts before that date. Apparently, it is safe to conclude that whatever other factors may have contributed to the high proportion of urban reared persons who received public relief¹⁸, there was some movement of such persons to the rural districts after 1929.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

To a considerable extent, the length of residence in a given locality is a function of age; that is, other things being equal, the length of residence anywhere increases with age. The population included in this analysis constitutes no exception to that rule. The average length of continuous residence increased with age for all village, open country, relief, and nonrelief groups. The rule held also for both male and female heads of families (see Appendix Table X). The correlation between age and longest continuous residence, though significant, was far from perfect, as the various occupational groups were not equally distributed according to age, and occupation is a factor in mobility.

That occupational status has some bearing upon length of continuous residence is indicated by the facts. This relationship may be attributed partly to variation in the nature of occupations and partly to variation in the age of the different occupational groups. Among male heads of families, professional persons showed the shortest average continuous residence in county and State; whereas proprietors, and particularly farm owners and managers, showed the longest period of continuous residence (Appendix Table XI). Both professional persons and those not gainfully employed had lower periods of longest continuous residence than the average ages of these groups would suggest. Hence, it may safely be inferred that these represent occupational groups having more than average mobility. The opposite may be inferred for farm owners.

There was no significant correlation between length of time lived at the 1935 residence and length of time the head of the family had been unemployed subsequent to January 1, 1928.

NUMBER OF CHANGES OF DOMICILE

One of the significant factors related to the number of changes of domicile of the families included in this investigation was change in occupational status. This relationship was not made apparent, however, from a comparison of the percentage of heads of families continuously employed with the percentage living continuously at the same location. Considering the variation in the proportion of heads having continuous employment by relief and nonrelief groups, the variation in the proportion having continuous residence was slight. Nor was there any significant correlation between the number of months not gainfully employed and the number of months during which the family dwelt at the 1935 place of residence. Apparently, a condition of unemployment may not serve as an incentive to move unless the family is compelled to seek cheaper living quarters. Also, continuous employment does not necessarily imply no occupational change, and occupational shifting is perhaps more conducive to spatial shifts than either continuous employment or continuous unemployment.

¹⁸The intensity of relief among urban reared persons was 21.0 per cent, among village reared persons, 17.8 per cent, and among persons reared in the open country, 14.0 per cent.

The percentage of families changing domicile a specified number of times and the percentage of family heads changing occupation a specified number of times were strikingly similar in the open country population, where a change in occupation or a change in tenure status¹⁷ is likely to mean that the family will move. Among village families and families on relief, the relationship was not so close. With these groups, the number of occupational changes greatly exceeded the number of changes of domicile, and, hence, the percentage of families having no occupational change was much smaller than the percentage having no change of domicile. Also, the proportion of families having three or more occupational changes greatly exceeded the proportion having three or more changes of domicile¹⁸. This is a reflection of the fact that in the village, change of occupation and of domicile are more nearly independent than in the open country, where the chief occupation is farming.

Appendix Table XII shows the occurrence of occupational and spatial shifts among the families studied, but it does not identify occupational and spatial changes for given families. This is accomplished in Appendix Table XIII. Here, the median number of changes of domicile is given for each group of families having a specified number of occupational changes. It will be noted that the median number of changes of domicile showed the expected increase as the number of changes in occupation increased. As the number of changes in occupation increased, however, the number of changes of domicile increased more slowly, showing an imperfect relationship. Owing to the mobility of farm tenants, probably, the relationship was closer for open country families than for village families.

Among farm owners, the tendency was for the older operators to remain on the same farm throughout the period, 1928-1935. The younger farm owners moved more frequently. Of those aged 25 to 34 only 64 per cent failed to change domicile during the period, as compared with 90 per cent for owners aged 55 to 64 years. The same tendency was noted among farm laborers, where only 25 per cent of those aged 25 to 34 failed to change domicile, as compared with 77 per cent for laborers aged 55 to 64 years. The rule did not apply to farm tenants, however. In this group, the age of the operator appeared to have little or no significance for frequency of change of domicile.

Another means of describing the relationship between frequency of change of domicile and of occupation is to show the frequency with which they occurred together. It will make the point clear to state that the 2108 male heads of families that were established throughout the period, January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935, had 1159 changes in occupation and 814 changes of domicile. Thus, there were 142 changes in occupation for every 100 changes of domicile. Of these 814 changes of domicile, 379 occurred concurrently with an occupational change. Thus, in only 47 per cent of the family moves did the head of the family change his occupation, and in only 33 per cent of the cases did the head move his family at the time he shifted his occupational status. Village families had relatively fewer changes of domicile and more occupational changes than open country families, and relief families had 40 per cent more moves and 100 per cent more occupational changes than nonrelief families. Among village families, half of the moves coincided with occupational

¹⁷For farm operators, a shift in tenure status was classified as an occupational change.

¹⁸It should be borne in mind that in this investigation occupational changes were obtained in greater detail than spatial changes. Had every change of dwelling been recorded, it is possible that the relationship between the percentage of village families changing occupation and the percentage changing domicile would have been closer. See Appendix B for definitions.

change, but the number of occupational changes was so great that only 18 per cent of the shifts in occupation was accompanied by a change of family domicile. In the open country, on the other hand, the number of changes of domicile and of occupation were approximately equal. Even there, however, only 45 per cent of these changes occurred together. Sixty per cent of the family moves occurred, apparently, without reference to occupational change, and vice versa. Families on public relief, with more than an average number of changes of domicile and occupation, showed less than an average relation between these occupational and spatial changes. The facts that relief families were concentrated in the villages and that a shift from gainful employment to unemployment or vice versa was classified as an occupational change had much to do with these results.

The general relationship between the number of family moves and the radial distance of circulation is not yet fully established. Previous investigation in these areas showed a significant positive correlation between these two measures of mobility¹⁰. In that case, however, the entire mobility history from the time of the establishment of the family by marriage was included, and every change of dwelling was counted. In the present investigation, a much shorter time period was covered and only those changes of dwelling which carried the family beyond the limits of township or village were counted as moves. On this basis, no such correlation was discovered. Appendix Table XIV shows that as the area of mobility widened, the mean number of moves per family increased slightly but at a rate too slow to establish a significant correlation. Whether the relationship would have been made closer by counting every change of dwelling as a move cannot now be determined. The facts, however, appear to substantiate the conclusion that the majority of families, in so far as they move at all, tend to circulate about over a restricted area and that families moving long distances tend to proceed directly to the destination by long jumps rather than by short ones.

RANGE OF MOBILITY

The radial distance of circulation of the households studied was influenced by several factors. One of the most important of these was occupation. As has been stated previously, the most stable population group consisted of those persons who originated in agriculture and remained in that occupation. Since most of the persons employed in agriculture had originated there, it follows that the population employed in agriculture possessed a stability of a high order. The group having the greatest range of circulation consisted of those persons in the nonagricultural occupations who had received relief at some time during 1933 and 1934.

Although a high percentage of all occupational groups had lived in the same county during the period, 1928-1935, there was considerable variation. Farm owners and managers and village wholesale and retail dealers headed the list with nine out of 10 having lived in no other county during the period. Professional persons were lowest, with only two out of three remaining in the same county. Professional persons also circulated the greatest distance from the place of 1935 residence, since 23 per cent had lived beyond adjoining counties. Other occupational groups with relatively high mobility were farm ten-

¹⁰Lively, C. E. and P. G. Beck. 1930. Loc. cit.

ants, farm laborers, and semiskilled workers. In all three of these groups more than 20 per cent of the male heads of households had lived beyond the limits of the 1935 county of residence during the period (Appendix Table XV).

There was apparently no significant difference between the range of mobility of those male heads of households who reported a supplementary occupation and those who reported none. The proportion of the major occupational groups that reported a supplementary occupation varied from 10 per cent among farm tenants to 29 per cent among clerks. The data did not permit an analysis of mobility by main occupation and by supplementary occupation, but the minor differences in mobility among residence and relief groups suggest that the occurrence of a supplementary occupation possessed little or no significance for range of mobility during the period under consideration.

With respect to size of farm, there was little to indicate that the number of acres operated influenced the range of mobility of farm operators during the years 1928 to 1935. The range of mobility of farm owners did not vary significantly with size of farm. In the case of farm tenants, the range of mobility was significantly greater than for farm owners. Only 85 per cent of the tenants had lived in the county of 1935 residence throughout the 7-year period, as compared with 97 per cent for farm owners. It was notable that tenants operating less than 50 acres were approximately as stable in their range of mobility as all owners and that the widest range of movement occurred among tenants operating 175 or more acres. However, the small farm operators were concentrated in Southeastern Ohio and the large farm operators, in Western Ohio. This fact suggests that the difference in mobility was the result of regional factors rather than the result of variation in size of farm.

Previous discussion has emphasized the relation of place where reared to subsequent residence. At this point it may be added that the range of mobility of the resident population from 1928 to 1935 depended to a considerable degree upon the extent to which these persons dwelt in village, city, or open country. It is not feasible to trace all of the territorial movements of these persons during the period. There is evidence, however, to the effect that persons living in the open country in 1929 and also in 1935 had circulated over a very limited area. Fewer than 10 per cent of these persons were in 1929 living outside the county of their 1935 residence. The same may be said of persons living in villages in 1929 and also in 1935. It should be remembered that these two groups constituted nearly 83 per cent of the total population surveyed. Persons living in the open country in 1929 and in the villages in 1935 and persons living in the villages in 1929 and in the open country in 1935 had circulated more widely. Relative to the size of the population from which they migrated there were more than three times as many of the former (i. e., persons living in the open country in 1929 and in the villages in 1935) as of the latter, but their territorial distributions in 1929 were similar; about one-third were living outside the county of survey and one-fifth, in adjoining counties.

Persons living in cities in 1929 and in the open country in 1935 (a group that composed 10.5 per cent of the 1935 open country population aged 16 or over) possessed a far wider range of geographic distribution than rural dwellers who lived in rural territory in 1929. Only 23 per cent of these urban dwellers lived in the county of 1935 residence in 1929, and more than 37 per cent was living beyond the boundaries of adjoining counties. Even more widespread was that group of persons who, though living in cities in 1929, had moved to the villages by 1935. This group, which comprised 10.3 per cent of

the 1935 village population, was in 1929 the most widely distributed element in the resident population of 1935. In 1929 only 11.6 per cent of this group lived in the county of 1935 residence, 31.6 per cent dwelt in Ohio counties more removed than adjacent counties, 15.3 per cent dwelt in states adjacent to Ohio, and 6.8 per cent, in other states.

There was, apparently, no important difference between the territorial distribution of the relief and the nonrelief populations. The figures suggest, however, that those persons living in cities in 1929 and subsequently on relief in these rural areas possessed a more local geographic distribution in 1929 than those persons not on relief. This is possibly a reflection of the county residence requirement for relief qualification.

In substance, then, it appears that the geographic distribution of the population resident in these rural areas in 1935 was in 1929 somewhat as follows. Of the open country population, nearly 85 per cent was living in the open country in 1929 and more than nine-tenths of that number were living in the county of residence in 1935. About 5 per cent had migrated from the villages since 1929, two-thirds from villages in the same county. An additional 10 per cent had migrated from the cities of residence in 1929, and four-fifths of that group had come from without the county, 11 per cent from without the State.

Of the village population, 79 per cent was village population in 1929 and more than 95 per cent of that was village population in the same county. Eleven per cent of the total 1935 population had migrated into the village since 1929, but 70 per cent of these persons had not come from without the county, and an additional 20 per cent had come from adjoining counties. Finally, 10 per cent of the total was composed of persons who had migrated from cities where they resided in 1929. These persons were not local in the sense of their 1929 residence but were decidedly cosmopolitan in that they had lived not only in cities but a considerable percentage in other states as well. As a result of these migrations, therefore, the village population of 1935 was somewhat more heterogeneous than the open country population of that date (Appendix Table XVI).

One of the important factors associated with the spatial circulation of families is the age of the head of the family. Appendix Table XVII shows this relationship in summary form. It shows clearly that as the age of the family head increased, the probability of the family having lived outside the county of 1935 residence during the period of the survey decreased. This relationship held substantially for all sections of the State, for village and open country families, and also for relief and nonrelief families.

Although there may be some secular trend toward greater frequency of change of domicile in the rural districts²⁰, such trend would scarcely be revealed by a study of the 7-year period covered by this survey. Rather, what the data reveal is a sort of age cycle of mobility in which the tendency to change place of domicile decreases with the age of the head.

Some significance is attached to the composition of the household as a factor in mobility. During the period studied, those households composed of husband and wife or of husband, wife, and children, with or without additional persons, showed greater disposition to move than households constituted differently. Households composed of broken families²¹ and households composed of nonfamily persons, either alone or in groups, were less mobile than normal

²⁰Such trend has been suggested elsewhere. See Lively, C. E. and P. G. Beck. 1930. Loc. cit.

²¹Families from which one parent was missing.

families. Whereas for normal families established throughout the period, 71 per cent was in continuous residence and 82 per cent did not move outside the county, single-person households remained in continuous residence in 88 per cent of the cases and 94 per cent did not move outside the county. Broken families consisting of man with children or woman with children were in continuous residence in 81 per cent of the cases, and households composed of two or more nonfamily persons lived in continuous residence in 90 per cent of the cases.

Much of this variation in household mobility by composition of household was apparently the result of age, however. Nonfamily households, particularly single-person households, were older than the average; the median age of the head was more than 65 years. Broken families composed of one parent with children also possessed heads that were of more than average age. Hence, variation which appeared to be related to composition of households was in reality a reflection of the age of the members.

Classifying as dependents children under 16 and persons 65 or over, it appeared upon first examination that dependency in the household was in some way related to mobility. Upon more complete analysis, however, it was evident that the real factor was age of the head of the household. Households in which the only dependents were children under 16 were in continuous residence in only 65 per cent of the cases; 20 per cent had lived outside the county. In such households, however, the head was younger than in households where the only dependency consisted of persons 65 or over. Of these households, 85 per cent had remained in continuous residence and 91 per cent had lived only within the county of the 1935 residence. Thus, the mobility of these households varied according to the types of dependent, probably because type of dependency was related to the age of the members of the group.

The mobility of the households studied was also related to the number of gainful workers in the household. Households with a male head showed more movement during the period than households with a female head. The latter were in continuous residence in 85 per cent of the cases, as compared with 73 per cent for households with male heads. Households with one gainful worker remained in continuous residence in only 69 per cent of the cases; whereas 20 per cent of the households had lived outside the county of residence in 1935. Households with two or more gainful workers showed greater stability, and households with no gainful worker were most stable of all. In the latter group, 94 per cent remained in continuous residence and only 4 per cent lived outside the county at any time during the period.

The substance of this evidence seems to be that the households with greatest mobility during the period, 1928-1935, were those normal family households composed of husband and wife, with or without children. In such households, there was one gainful worker, the only dependents were children under 16, and the male head of the household was relatively young, certainly under 50 years of age. Such families were still sufficiently vigorous and unestablished that they could and would move to better their condition. The most mobile of these families were those in which the male head was under 35 years of age. Many of these families were established by marriage after January 1, 1928, and experienced considerable mobility in the course of obtaining a satisfactory location. Families with female heads were broken families in which the head was older than the average family head. Households with no gainful workers were composed chiefly of persons beyond the age of 65. For them, age, family composition, and dependency combined to retain them in one location more than the average length of time.

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE

It has already been pointed out in another connection that the net effect of occupational change during the period, 1928-1935, was to increase the proportion of male heads of families in the group of farm operators, both as owners and as tenants. The group of heads not gainfully employed was also substantially increased. These increases were made at the expense of the clerical, the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled groups. The small professional group remained constant. Thus, the process of occupational change consisted largely of an attempt on the part of wage workers to avoid unemployment and to obtain an occupational status of greater economic security; hence, the shift toward farming. Many were unable to do this and consequently swelled the ranks of the unemployed group.

The extent to which persons with no previous agricultural experience drifted into farming as a security measure is not known. Something may be inferred, however, from the fact that 7 per cent of the farm owners and managers and 3 per cent of the farm tenants had not been reared on farms. There is no proof that these persons had no agricultural experience before becoming farm operators, and there is likewise no proof that these persons became farm operators after 1929. Considering the large number of persons with an agricultural background who were in nonagricultural occupations in 1928, however, and also the small proportion of 1935 farm operators who were not reared on farms, it does not seem probable that any considerable number of persons unacquainted with agriculture found their way into it. Even in 1935, after those who could and would shift into farming had presumably done so, 68 per cent of the unemployed gainful workers consisted of persons who had been reared on farms. Seventy-three per cent of all gainful workers on relief and 57 per cent of village gainful workers on relief had been reared on farms. The fact that between 1928 and 1935 the farm operator group received into its ranks 247 heads of families who were not farm operators in 1928 shows the extent of the shift toward farming in the areas studied. This group comprised 21 per cent of the farm operator group of 1928. Possibly it may be assumed that few unskilled laborers became farm operators, since the unemployed group gained sufficiently to account for the net loss to the unskilled group during the period. If this is assumed, the conclusion follows that those heads of families that entered farming between 1928 and 1935 came chiefly from the clerical, skilled, and semiskilled classes (Appendix Table XVIII).

The occupational shifts with respect to agriculture did not all occur in one direction. Of the 2430 male heads of families surveyed, 1171, or 48 per cent, were engaged in agriculture continuously during the period, 1928 to 1935. A group of 269 family heads (11 per cent) was engaged in agriculture in 1935 but had not been so engaged continuously. An additional 186 family heads (7.7 per cent) had been in agriculture at some time during the period but were not so engaged in 1935. It is of interest to note that 45 per cent of these family heads had been farm laborers, 29 per cent had been farm owners or managers, and 26 per cent, farm tenants. In 1935, a total of 45 per cent of these heads was not gainfully employed; half of these had been farm laborers.

Among those continuously engaged in agriculture during the period, there was no significant trend in the shifts of tenure status.

The relation of the age of the head of the family and of family change of residence to occupational change has been discussed in previous connections.

MOBILITY OF ADULT CHILDREN

So far, this report has dealt with the spatial and occupational mobility of the population resident in the sample townships at the time of the survey. This section deals with the mobility of the adult children of the heads of the households previously discussed. Enumerators were asked to obtain from every household a census of all children of the head of the household who were 16 years of age or older on January 1, 1935. This census included own children, stepchildren, and foster children. Some of these children were, of course, living at that time in the parental household. Others had households, or families, of their own and were living within the limits of the areas surveyed. In so far as this is true, these persons have been included in the previous discussion of the mobility of the resident population. The point of view of this section differs from that of the foregoing sections, however. Whereas the previous discussion has been concerned with the occupational and spatial shifts of the population living in the sample areas on January 1, 1935, regardless of its source, the subsequent discussion is concerned only with that population which originated with the families of these areas. It seeks to answer the question as to what has happened occupationally and with respect to location to the persons who originated in these areas and who set out from the parental home to make a way for themselves.

NUMBER OF ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME AND
NOT AT HOME

Not all of the heads of households surveyed had children aged 16 or over²². On the average, 55 in every 100 had such children. The percentage varied from 47 for village heads to 58 for open country heads of households. The sections of the State and the relief and nonrelief classes did not differ significantly.

TABLE 6.—Households Classified by Residence and Relief Status of Head and by Number of Children Aged 16 or Over at Home and Not at Home

Item	Total	Residence, January 1, 1935					Relief status, 1933-1934	
		Open country	Village	North- eastern section	South- eastern section	Western section	Relief	Non- relief
Total number of households.....	2554	1779	775	784	794	976	382	2172
Total number of children	4350	3347	1003	1353	1341	1656	660	3690
Total children per 100 households.....	170	188	129	173	169	170	173	170
Children at home, no..	1591	1272	319	486	500	605	279	1312
Per 100 households...	62	71	41	62	63	62	73	60
Children not at home, no.	2757	2075	682	865	841	1051	381	2376
Per 100 households.	108	117	88	110	106	108	100	109
Unknown.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2

²²The number of adult children so obtained was dependent in some measure upon the method of selecting the head of the household. See Appendix B for definition of the method used.

The total number of children aged 16 or over obtained by this census was 4350. This was equivalent to 170 such children per 100 households, a figure which varied from 129 for village households to 188 for open country households (see Table 6). The number of children at home averaged 62 per 100 households, or 36.6 per cent of the total number of children. The number at home varied from 41 per 100 households in the villages to 71 per 100 households in the open country. The proportion of children at home was about 5 per cent lower among village households than among open country households.

Appendix Table XIX is useful for the purpose of indicating the proportions of these adult children that were living in the parental home and not living in the parental home on January 1, 1929, and on January 1, 1935. Among those who were 16 years of age or over in 1935 and living at home in 1929 were many who were under 16 in 1929. In 1935, the median age of the males of this group was 22.5 years and the median age of the females was 21.6 years. This means that in 1929 the males averaged 16.5 and the females, 15.6 years of age. Even in 1935, a considerable proportion of this group was still attending school, and considering the difficulty of obtaining gainful employment, it is not surprising that a high percentage was living in the parental home. The percentage of males who were at home in 1929 and still at home in 1935 was 73.3; the corresponding percentage for females was 58.2. The percentage living at home was highest (82.4) for males among relief households and lowest (71.8) among village households. For females the percentage was highest (64.2) in the Western section and lowest (52.8) in the Southeastern section.

Children not living in the parental home in 1929 were at that time old enough to have left home permanently and by 1935 were 6 years older. The median age of the males of this group in 1935 was 37.0 years and of the females, 34.4 years. This means that the median ages in 1929 were 31.0 and 28.4 years, respectively. It is clear, then, that the members of this group had all been separated from the parental home as much as 6 years and were of such an age that they should have been capable of self-support. A large proportion should have been well established occupationally and under normal circumstances would not be expected to return to the parental home, except in a few instances where children might return for the purpose of assuming control of the parental business.

The facts indicate that on January 1, 1935, 3.3 per cent of the males and 1.5 per cent of the females had returned and were living in the parental home. This was a rate of 33 per 1000 children for the males and 15 per 1000 for the females. Put in terms of the households to which they returned, the males returned at the rate of 12 persons for every 1000 parental households; whereas the females returned at the rate of 6 per 1000 parental households. Thus, it appears that those adult children who had left the parental home before 1929 were not living therein to any great extent on January 1, 1935. If return of these children to the parental home was more significant during the early years of the depression, the migrants had again departed before 1935.

The extent to which the number of adult children living in the parental household in 1935 had been affected by the failure of such persons to migrate to gainful employment elsewhere may be inferred from Table 7. By comparing the age distributions of the resident population obtained by the Federal Census of 1930 and by the mobility survey of 1935, it is seen that the only age groups that increased in size during the period April 1, 1930, to January 1, 1935, were

those between the ages of 15 and 35. The increase in number of persons aged 15 to 24 amounted to 10.4 per cent. Much of this increase must be attributed to failure to maintain the predepression rate of emigration from these areas.

**TABLE 7.—Age Distribution of Persons Living in 10 Townships
Surveyed on April 1, 1930, and on January 1, 1935**

Age	April 1, 1930*		January 1, 1935†		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1930-1935	
	Number of persons	Per cent	Number of persons	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	9550	100.0	9448	100.0	-102	- 1.1
Under 15	3036	31.8	2741	28.9	-295	- 9.7
15-24.....	1564	16.4	1727	18.3	+163	+10.4
25-34.....	1036	10.8	1102	11.7	+ 66	+ 6.4
35 and over.....	3914	41.0	3878	41.1	- 36	- 0.9

*Federal Census.

†Mobility survey.

SPATIAL MOVEMENTS OF ADULT CHILDREN

Before 1929.—In considering the movements of the adult children that had migrated from their parental homes located in the survey areas, it will be helpful to distinguish between movements made before January 1, 1929, and movements made after that date. In order to make the analysis in this manner, the migrant children have been subdivided into two groups: (a) those who had left the parental home before January 1, 1929, and were living elsewhere on that date, and (b) those who were living in the parental home on January 1, 1929, and who subsequently migrated. This discussion of mobility before 1929 is, therefore, limited to the movements of the members of the first of these groups.

Of the 4350 adult children of heads of households included in this investigation, 2027 had left the parental home before January 1, 1929, and were not living there on that date. The geographic location of these persons is presented in Appendix Table XX. This table shows that on January 1, 1929, 47.4 per cent of these persons was living within the limits of the counties in which the survey was conducted. An additional 25 per cent was located in adjoining counties and 15 per cent, in other counties of Ohio. A total of 13.0 per cent was located outside the State of Ohio.

The various component groups differed significantly in their geographic distribution. Children from open country households were most local in their distribution; 50.1 per cent was located in the home county and only 11.0 per cent, outside the State of Ohio. Children from village households were more widely distributed, with 39.6 per cent located in the home county and 18.6 per cent, outside the State of Ohio. Children from relief households were similar in their distribution to children from village households. Females were located closer to the parental home than males; 49.1 per cent was in the home county and 9.8 per cent, outside the State of Ohio.

Occupationally, the geographic distribution of these children varied considerably. The proprietary group, generally, as well as farm laborers, was more than average local in its distribution. Farm tenants led the list with 80.0 per cent living in the home county. Farm owners followed closely with 74.2 per cent living in the home county. Very few farm operators were living out-

side the State of Ohio. At the other extreme was the professional group with only 22.0 per cent living in the home county and 28.0 per cent, outside the State of Ohio. Clerks and skilled and semiskilled workers were also more widely distributed than the average.

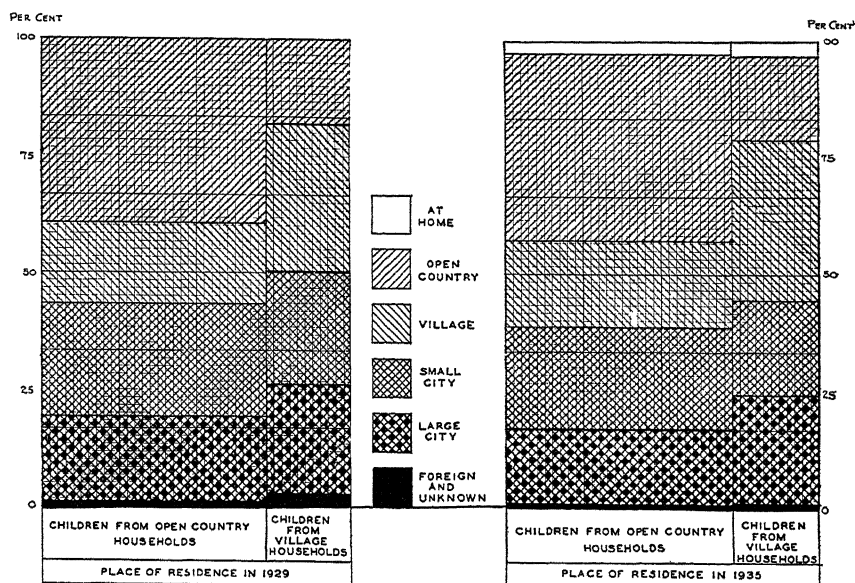


Fig. 7.—Place of residence January 1, 1929, and January 1, 1935, of adult children of heads of households not living at home on January 1, 1929

With respect to the type of community in which these children were located it is of interest to note that approximately one-third of them were located in the open country; one-fifth, in the villages; one-fifth, in large²⁸ cities; and nearly one-fourth, in small cities. Children from open country households contributed relatively more of their number to the open country and fewer to the villages; the reverse was true of children from village households. Only 30.7 per cent of the males was located in the open country, as compared with 35.9 per cent of the females. Children from village households and from relief households were located in cities relatively more than those from open country and nonrelief households (Appendix Table XXI). Occupationally, the groups that located least in the open country were those composed of professional, clerical, skilled, and semiskilled persons. These were concentrated in the cities. In the villages the occupational groups tended toward an even distribution with some notable concentration of farm laborers and nonfarm proprietors. Farm operators were, of course, located chiefly in the open country.

1929 and after.—With regard to the territorial mobility and geographic distribution of these adult children during the period January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1935, both the group leaving their parental homes before 1929 and the group leaving after that date must be considered. They will be discussed in order. With respect to the first, their geographic distribution on January 1,

²⁸Cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

1929, has already been noted. No record of intervening movements is available, but Appendix Tables XXII and XXIII present their location on January 1, 1935, by area and type of community. Comparison of Appendix Tables XX and XXII makes it clear that by 1935 there had been a net movement of this group back toward the home county. By that time one-half of the total was living in the home county, including 2.3 per cent that had returned to the parental home. The net effect of this movement was apparently limited to the State of Ohio, however, as the proportions living outside the State in 1929 and in 1935 were substantially the same. The rate of return to the home county was slightly greater among males and among children from village households and households on public relief than among other groups.

With respect to community of residence, comparison of Appendix Tables XXI and XXIII shows that although in 1929 a total of 33.5 per cent of these children was living in the open country, by 1935 a total of 36.3 per cent was located there. The percentage living in villages had increased from 21.2 to 22.9; whereas the percentage living in cities had decreased from 43.7 to 39.5. The decreases in the proportions located in small and large cities were similar and amounted to 9.3 per cent of the number of these children located in cities in 1929.

The rate at which these adult children of the rural districts returned from the cities to the villages and open country may be expressed also in terms of the number of migrants per unit of households from which they came. Thus, from the children representing the 2554 households, a total of 87 had left the cities and was living in the rural districts in 1935. This was a return equivalent to 34 persons per 1000 households. In like manner it may be computed that the returning of children of open country households was equal to 33 persons per 1000 open country households, and the returning of children from village households was equal to 46 persons per 1000 village households. Children of village households returned to open country nearly as frequently as to villages, but children of open country households returned to the open country twice as often as to the villages. Children of open country relief households returned to the open country at only one-third the rate of children from non-relief households. Children from village relief households, however, returned to the villages at the rate of 85 persons per 1000 village relief households, a rate more than twice as high as the rate of return of children from village non-relief households. Males returned to the open country at a rate only slightly higher than females, but they returned to the villages at a rate of only five persons per 1000 village households, as compared with 41 females per 1000 households. Thus, we see that the rate of return of children who had migrated from these rural households before 1929 was greater in the villages than in the open country and that it was highest for females and for the children of village relief households²⁴.

We may now consider the return of these children in terms of the rate of exodus from the cities. As has been said, the return migration of these children of the rural districts amounted to 93 persons per 1000 of such persons living in cities in 1929. Females, children of village households, and children of relief households left the cities at rates higher than the average. The rates

²⁴It is unsafe to generalize these rates to the State of Ohio, as the sample was inadequate in size. To enable the reader to visualize the results of such return migration, however, it may be said that if these rates applied to the State as a whole, the net migration of children of rural households, 1929 to 1935, from the cities to the rural districts would have equaled 21,606 persons. Of these, approximately 7912 persons would have been migrants to farms and 13,694, to rural nonfarm homes.

were 121, 110, and 124 persons per 1000. The rate of migration from cities of less than 100,000 population was 89 per 1000 and the rate from cities of 100,000 or more was 110 per 1000 persons. Thus, for the sample studied, the rate of migration from large cities was greater than from small cities although the numbers were approximately the same. If one may judge from rates of migration, it appears that females and children of village and relief households fared less well in the cities during the depression period than males and children of open country and nonrelief households.

Because of occupational shifts during the period under consideration, it is difficult to determine which occupational groups contributed most to the return migration of children of the rural districts. It may be noted that although the occupational pattern of those migrants living in villages in 1935 did not differ greatly from the occupational pattern of those living in villages in 1929, there were marked changes in the occupational pattern of those living in the open country. Of those children returning to the parental home, half were not gainfully employed in 1935; whereas more than one-fourth consisted of unskilled workers, including farm laborers. Among those remaining in cities, the occupational groups showing greatest decreases were the semiskilled and unskilled. Significant decreases also occurred in the clerical and skilled groups. It is probably safe to assume, therefore, that the increase in the number of unemployed and unskilled workers living in the rural areas was largely the result of migration from the clerical, skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled groups of the cities.

At the time of the inception of the economic depression those adult children who were 16 years of age or over on January 1, 1935, and who were living in the parental home on January 1, 1929, were young; most of them were still in school, and very few had ever left home for purposes of self-support. It is of interest, therefore, to note something of their subsequent movements as the depression progressed. Appendix Table XXIV indicates that by January 1, 1935, one-third of this group of 2323 persons had left the parental home and had not yet returned. A small number (1.2 per cent) had previously left and had returned, but 65.4 per cent had not yet left home for purposes of self-support. In view of the fact that of these children still living at home 48 per cent of the males and 59 per cent of the females were aged 21 or over, it appears evident that the usual stream of migration from home had been retarded. Of those children migrating between 1929 and 1935, more than 80 per cent of the males and 70 per cent of the females were between the ages of 21 and 35 at the time of leaving home. Nearly one-third of the females were under 21. There is no evidence in these data to indicate that the average age at leaving home or indeed the average age at marriage was affected by the economic depression. Those children who left home and those who married did so at about the usual ages. However, it appears that the rate at which they left home and the rate at which they married were greatly reduced.

The geographic distribution in 1935 of those adult children who migrated from the parental home after January 1, 1929, is also presented in Appendix Table XXIV. There were no significant differences in the distances from home traveled, by sex or by residence or relief status of the parental family. Approximately half of the migrants were located somewhere in the home county and another fifth, in adjoining counties. Table 8 shows that when compared with those who had migrated before 1929, their geographic distribution was similar, though somewhat more local than that of the earlier migrants.

Occupational differences were a factor, since those engaged in the professions and in clerical, skilled, and semiskilled labor traveled farthest. The proprietary group remained close. More than 80 per cent of those operating farms was located in the home county. Farm laborers and those not gainfully employed remained local chiefly because most of them remained in the parental home.

TABLE 8.—Area of Residence of Children Leaving Home
Before 1929 and After 1929

Group	Percentage				
	Total	In home county	In adjoining counties	Elsewhere in Ohio	All other
Children leaving home before 1929:					
Location January 1, 1929.....	100	47	25	15	13
Location January 1, 1935.....	100	50	22	14	14
Children leaving home after 1929:					
Location January 1, 1935.....	100	51	23	18	8

With respect to the type of community in which the migrants located, Table 9 shows that by January 1, 1935, city, village, and open country had received them in approximately the same proportions as these communities had received the youths who migrated before 1929. Apparently, the economic depression failed to change the nature of the pattern of migration with respect to the distribution of migrants to country, village, and city, although it did greatly reduce the volume of such migration. Certain differences in the distribution of the migrants by subgroups were significant. A higher proportion of males than females remained in open country and villages. This may be explained by the fact that more males than females entered the occupation of farming, either as farm operators or as farm laborers. These occupational groups generally remain closer than the average to the place of origin. Seventy-nine per cent of the proprietary group, which was composed chiefly of farm operators, and 76 per cent of the farm laborers remained within the open country after leaving the parental home. More than three-fifths of the youths entering the professional and clerical occupations, however, migrated to the cities, as did more than half of those entering the skilled and semiskilled occupations.

TABLE 9.—Community of Residence of Children Leaving Home
Before 1929 and After 1929

Group	Percentage					
	Total	Open country	Village	Small city	Large city	Foreign and unknown
Children leaving home before 1929:						
Location January 1, 1929.....	100	33	21	24	20	2
Location January 1, 1935.....	100	35	24	22	18	1
Children leaving home after 1929:						
Location January 1, 1935.....	100	35	21	23	19	2

At this point we may consider for a moment the question of the comparative importance of the return migration of adult children and the failure to migrate as factors tending to increase the number of youths living in rural households during the period 1930-1935. Much has been said regarding the surplus of rural youth accumulating in the rural districts as a result of the economic depression. Few data have been available, however, to indicate whether this surplus arose chiefly as a result of migrant children returning to the parental home for subsistence or whether it was primarily the result of failure of rural youths to migrate from the parental home. From the data at hand, it appears that the return migration of children who had previously left the households surveyed amounted in 1935 to 74 persons, or 29 per 1000 households. From Table 1, it may be noted that the number of persons aged 15 to 34 living in these households in 1935 exceeded the number living there in 1930 by 239. This means that by 1935 the number of persons aged 15 to 34 had increased by 165, as compared with the number in 1930, exclusive of any return migration. This increase was equal to 65 persons per 1000 households. Assuming the 1930 population to be "normal" with respect to the migration of youth, it would appear that failure to migrate was a factor of at least twice the importance of return migration in accumulating whatever surplus of rural youth may have occurred in these households.

OCCUPATIONAL²⁵ CHANGES OF ADULT CHILDREN

Children not living at home in 1929.—Analysis of the occupational patterns exemplified by the 2027 adult children who had left their parental homes before January 1, 1929, revealed little change of importance between 1929 and 1935 save a significant increase in the proportion not gainfully employed (Appendix Table XXVI). The proportions of these children in professional and proprietary groups were apparently little disturbed. Children who returned to the parental home, if employed, were engaged in semiskilled or unskilled labor. Decreases in the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled classes support the inference that most of the unemployed were drawn from these groups. This conclusion held substantially for children of both village and open country families and for children of relief and nonrelief families, although there was some variation in degree among the groups.

Children living at home in 1929.—Although the occupational shifts of those adult children who had left the parental home before 1929 may not have been great, the occupational shifts of those children who were living within the parental home on that date were notable (Appendix Table XXVI). Since these persons averaged little more than 16 years of age in 1929, well over half of them (57.0 per cent) were attending school at that time. Only 4.8 per cent had entered the professional and proprietary classes, either as workers or as the wives of such workers. About 12 per cent consisted of unskilled laborers and nearly 20 per cent was unemployed. What the occupational pattern of this group of 2323 young persons would have become by 1935 had there been no economic depression cannot be known, but it is probable that they would have moved up the socio-economic ladder more rapidly than was actually the case.

²⁵In this discussion of occupational changes, the socio-economic classification of occupations is used exclusively. In order to assign each person to the proper socio-economic level, it was thought advisable not to classify housewives living with their husbands as "not gainfully employed". Assuming that in such cases the occupation of the wife, if any, would not rank higher than that of the husband, all such wives have been classified according to the socio-economic level of their husbands.

With conditions as they were, by 1935, when the average age of these children was about 22 years, nearly 40 per cent was not gainfully employed; 17.5 per cent consisted of farm laborers and 10.9 per cent, of other unskilled workers. Thus, 68.3 per cent consisted of persons who were either working at unskilled labor or were unemployed. Only 14 per cent had managed to enter the professional and proprietary classes. More than half of these were farm operators or the wives of such operators.

Examining the occupational status of these children more closely, we find that of the males, 73 per cent was still living at the parental home. Male children of relief households were at home in more than 80 per cent of the cases. Among females, 58 per cent was living at the parental home; children of relief households averaged considerably higher. Table 10 shows the number and percentage of these youths not gainfully employed on January 1, 1935, by residence and relief status of the parents.

TABLE 10.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Not Gainfully Employed, Classified by Sex and Residence and by Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family

Residence and relief status of parental family	At home				Not at home			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	385	40.8	459	76.2	39	11.3	43	9.9
Open country...	288	37.5	372	78.2	25	9.1	33	9.2
Relief.....	55	47.9	64	87.7	4	15.4	6	12.0
Nonrelief.....	233	35.7	308	76.7	21	8.4	27	8.8
Village.....	97	55.2	87	68.5	14	20.4	10	13.2
Relief.....	30	61.3	30	85.6	2	22.3	2	11.8
Nonrelief.....	67	52.8	57	61.9	12	20.0	8	13.6

Table 10 indicates that 41 per cent of the males and 76 per cent of the females living at home were not gainfully employed. Unemployment was lowest among children living at home in the open country where there was opportunity to engage in labor on the home farm and highest among the children of relief households. Lack of employment among females was considerably higher than among males. Many of these youths had never been gainfully employed. Under more normal economic conditions, a considerably smaller number, particularly females, would have been living in the parental home. With the prevailing scarcity of economic opportunity elsewhere, they remained at home and did what they could. Of the males in the open country, those of nonrelief households were engaged in unskilled labor, mostly farm labor, in more than half of the cases. Only 5 per cent was farm operators. Males belonging to relief households were unemployed to a higher degree than those of nonrelief households, and 39 per cent was working at unskilled labor. In the villages, more than half of the youths in nonrelief households were unemployed and one-fourth were engaged in unskilled and clerical work. Youths in village relief households were unemployed to a greater extent, and 36 per cent was engaged in clerical or unskilled labor. Of the females living at home, few were gainfully employed. A number of these were teachers.

A total of 777 (33.4 per cent) of the children who were living at home in 1929 was not living at the parental home on January 1, 1935. As has been indicated, females had migrated from the parental home to a greater extent than males. Among these persons, the extent of unemployment was 11 per cent for males and 10 per cent for females (see Table 10). Males from open country households not on relief were, perhaps, in the most favored circumstances, since 21 per cent was operating farms, 7 per cent followed the professions, and only 8 per cent was unemployed. More than half of the males from open country households on relief were engaged in unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Half of the males from village households were either unemployed or working at semiskilled labor. Females from open country households not on relief had married farm operators in 22 per cent of the cases, 41 per cent was engaged in semiskilled or unskilled labor, and 9 per cent was unemployed. Of the females from open country households on relief, 16 per cent had married farm operators, 40 per cent worked at unskilled labor, and 12 per cent was unemployed. Among females from village households not on relief, 15 in 100 had married farm operators, 22 were working at unskilled labor, 20, at semiskilled work, and 14 were unemployed. Of those from village relief households, one-half were either working at unskilled labor or were unemployed.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

The data of this bulletin were drawn from a field survey of 2554 rural households located in 10 rural townships and in eight villages. Most of the area had been surveyed previously for similar purposes. The mobility of the resident population and of adult children away from the parental home was obtained; emphasis was placed upon the movements during the period January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935.

The analysis shows that in the areas surveyed there was a net loss of population due to migration during the period from 1930 to 1935, except in the Northeastern, urbanized section. The general trend was similar to that prevailing from 1920 to 1930, except that the rate of net loss from migration was only about two-thirds as heavy as it was during the previous decade. This was partly a result of a slower rate of emigration and partly a result of immigration. The figures show that persons reared in these areas shifted toward the rural districts after 1929 and that they gave preference to the villages as compared with the open country.

Households with the greatest mobility were those normal family households composed of husband and wife, with or without children, in which the head of the household was under middle age.

Relief families had 40 per cent more moves and 100 per cent more changes of occupation than nonrelief families.

There is evidence of an age cycle of mobility.

Apparently, the economic depression failed to change the nature of the pattern of migration with respect to the distribution of migrants to country, village, and city, although it did greatly reduce the volume of such migration.

Adult children migrating from the parental home before 1929 were living at home in 1935 at the rate of 33 per 1000 for males and 15 per 1000 for females. They left cities at the rate of 93 per 1000 who had migrated there. Females, children of village households, and children of relief households emigrated at rates higher than average.

Of every 1000 children who were 10 years of age or over in 1929 and living at home, 654 were still living at home in 1935. Of the latter, 48 per cent of the males and 59 per cent of the females were 21 years of age or over.

In accounting for the accumulation of rural youth in the rural districts since 1930, failure to migrate may be regarded as a factor of at least twice the importance of return migration.

Male heads of families were continuously employed in 82.6 per cent of the cases. Of the others, 13.7 per cent was employed part of the time and 3.7 per cent was not employed at any time. The median number of months of unemployment was 29.2.

The process of occupational change consisted largely of an attempt on the part of wage workers to avoid unemployment and to obtain an occupational status of greater economic security. In order to accomplish this, some shifted toward agriculture. Many who were unable to do this swelled the ranks of the unemployed. The gross occupational pattern of adult children who left home before 1929 was not markedly disturbed. However, children of migratory age after 1929 were seriously retarded in their occupational advancement.

Between 1928 and 1935, every farm operator who left farming was replaced by three persons who were not farm operators in 1928. These new operators were drawn chiefly from the skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupational classes.

APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

APPENDIX TABLE I.—The Sample Areas Surveyed, with 1930 Population

Area	Population in 1930	
	Total	Rural farm
All areas	10,129	6,872
Northeastern section	2,938	2,044
Ashtabula County — Colebrook Township	739	614
Medina County — Spencer Township	1,133	471
Trumbull County — Fowler Township	1,066	959
Southeastern section	3,239	2,572
Adams County — Brush Creek Township	1,096	1,084
Morgan County — Deerfield Township	587	529
— Stockport Village	458	.....
Muskingum County — Adams Township	416	413
— Madison Township	562	546
— Adams Mills Village	120*	.....
Western section	3,952	2,256
Union County — Darby Township	1,064	815
Van Wert County — Liberty Township	1,953	983
Warren County — Massie Township	935	458

*Estimated.

APPENDIX TABLE II.—Persons 16 Years of Age and Over, Classified by Place Where Reared and by Residence and Relief Status

Place where reared	Total		Residence, January 1, 1935				Relief status, 1933-1934			
			Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
County of survey ..	4591	67.0	3426	68.5	1165	63.0	679	65.3	3912	67.3
Counties adjoining county of survey.	921	13.4	604	12.1	317	17.1	176	16.9	745	12.8
Other counties in Ohio	490	7.2	322	6.4	168	9.1	57	5.5	433	7.5
States adjoining Ohio	397	5.8	271	5.4	126	6.8	58	5.6	339	5.8
Other states in United States...	143	2.1	94	1.9	49	2.6	19	1.8	124	2.2
Foreign country...	290	4.2	274	5.4	16	0.9	43	4.1	247	4.2
Unknown.....	22	0.3	13	0.3	9	0.5	8	0.8	14	0.2
Total.....	6854	100.0	5004	100.0	1850	100.0	1040	100.0	5814	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE III.—Persons 16 Years of Age and Over Classified by Residence and Relief Status and by Place Where Reared

Residence, January 1, 1935, and relief status, 1933-1934	Place where reared									
	Total		Open country		Village		City		Foreign and unknown	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	6854	100.0	5037	73.5	975	14.2	530	7.7	312	4.6
Open country.....	5004	100.0	4083	81.7	287	5.7	347	6.9	287	5.7
Village.....	1850	100.0	954	51.5	688	37.2	183	9.9	25	1.4
Relief.....	1040	100.0	705	67.8	173	16.6	111	10.7	51	4.9
Nonrelief.....	5814	100.0	4332	74.5	802	13.8	419	7.2	261	4.5
Northeastern section.....	2111	100.0	1128	53.5	386	18.3	309	14.6	288	13.6
Southeastern section.....	2139	100.0	1869	87.4	176	8.2	85	4.0	9	0.4
Western section.....	2604	100.0	2040	78.3	413	15.9	136	5.2	15	0.6

APPENDIX TABLE IV.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Residence, Relief Status, and Years of Longest Continuous Residence in the County of Residence on January 1, 1935

Years of longest continuous residence	Total		Residence, January 1, 1935				Relief status, 1933-1934			
			Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total.....	2430	100.0	1737	100.0	693	100.0	353	100.0	2077	100.0
Under 1 year	42	1.7	28	1.6	14	2.0	1	0.3	41	2.0
1-4 years	186	7.7	130	7.5	56	8.1	30	8.5	156	7.5
5-9 years	155	6.4	113	6.5	42	6.1	25	7.1	130	6.3
10-14 years	139	5.7	94	5.4	45	6.5	24	6.8	115	5.5
15-19 years	183	7.5	122	7.0	61	8.8	35	9.9	148	7.1
20-24 years	242	10.0	180	10.4	62	8.9	35	9.9	207	10.0
25-34 years	407	16.7	277	15.9	130	18.8	65	18.4	342	16.5
35-44 years	360	14.8	257	14.8	103	14.9	55	15.6	305	14.6
45-54 years	276	11.4	208	12.0	68	9.8	34	9.6	242	11.7
55-64 years	238	9.8	185	10.7	53	7.6	30	8.5	208	10.0
65 or more years ..	198	8.1	141	8.1	57	8.2	17	4.8	181	8.7
Unknown.....	4	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE V.—Heads of Families Classified by Residence and Relief Status and by Number of Changes of Domicile

Number of changes of domicile 1928-1935	Total*		Residence, January 1, 1935				Relief status, 1933-1934			
			Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
All families.....	2364	100.0	1676	100.0	688	100.0	346	100.0	2018	100.0
None	1738	73.5	1219	72.7	519	75.4	237	68.5	1501	74.5
1.....	460	19.5	333	19.9	127	18.5	70	20.2	390	19.3
2.....	120	5.1	87	5.1	33	4.8	28	8.1	92	4.6
3.....	27	1.1	20	1.2	7	1.0	6	1.7	21	1.0
4.....	11	0.5	11	0.7	.....	.....	4	1.2	7	0.3
5.....	3	0.1	3	0.2	.....	.....	1	0.3	2	0.1
6.....	3	0.1	3	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.1
7 or more	2	0.1	.....	.....	2	0.3	.....	.....	2	0.1

*Exclusive of 334 heads of families established after January 1, 1928.

APPENDIX TABLE VI.—Heads of Families Classified by Residence and Relief Status and by Range of Migration

Lived in township or village of survey and	Total		Residence, January 1, 1935				Relief status, 1933-1934			
			Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
In no other place ..	1738	73.5	1219	72.7	519	75.4	237	68.5	1501	74.5
In no other county..	259	11.1	183	10.9	76	11.0	50	14.4	209	10.3
In adjacent counties only	180	7.6	149	8.9	31	4.5	39	11.3	141	6.9
In other Ohio counties	105	4.4	70	4.2	35	5.1	12	3.5	93	4.6
In adjacent states.....	60	2.5	41	2.4	19	2.8	6	1.7	54	2.7
In other states	21	0.9	13	0.8	8	1.2	2	0.6	19	0.9
In foreign country.....	1	†	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1
Total*.....	2364	100.0	1676	100.0	688	100.0	346	100.0	2018	100.0

*Exclusive of 334 heads of families established after January 1, 1928.

†Less than 0.1 per cent.

APPENDIX TABLE VII.—Persons 16 Years of Age or Over Living in Households Surveyed and Also Those Adult Children of Heads of Households Not Living at Home on January 1, 1935, Classified by Community of Residence and by Place Where Reared, Place of Residence in 1929, and Place of Residence in 1935

Community of residence	Place where reared		Place of residence January 1, 1929		Place of residence January 1, 1935	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total						
Total.....	9616	100.0	9616	100.0	9616	100.0
Open country.....	7108	74.0	5630	58.7	5964	62.0
Village.....	1406	14.6	2276	23.5	2481	25.8
City.....	759	7.9	1665	17.3	1131	11.8
Foreign and unknown.....	343	3.5	45	0.5	40	0.4
Living in households surveyed						
Total.....	6854	100.0	6854	100.0	6854	100.0
Open country.....	5037	73.5	4415	64.4	5004	73.0
Village.....	975	14.2	1708	24.9	1850	27.0
City.....	530	7.7	718	10.5	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown.....	312	4.6	13	0.2	.....	.....
Adult children not at home						
Total.....	2762	100.0	2762	100.0	2762	100.0
Open country.....	2071	75.0	1215	44.0	960	34.8
Village.....	431	15.6	568	20.6	631	22.8
City.....	229	8.3	947	34.3	1131	41.0
Foreign and unknown.....	31	1.1	32	1.1	40	1.4

APPENDIX TABLE VIII.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Occupation on January 1, 1928, and on January 1, 1935

Occupation	January 1, 1928						January 1, 1935					
	Total		Relief		Nonrelief		Total		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2430	100.0	353	100.0	2077	100.0	2430	100.0	353	100.0	2077	100.0
Professional persons.....	47	1.9	2	0.6	45	2.2	47	1.9	1	0.3	46	2.2
Proprietors, managers, and officials	1319	54.3	123	34.8	1196	57.5	1483	61.1	125	35.4	1358	65.4
Farm owners and managers.	815	33.6	54	15.3	761	36.5	923	38.0	61	17.3	862	41.5
Farm tenants and croppers...	362	14.9	57	16.1	305	14.7	410	16.9	57	16.1	353	17.0
All others.....	142	5.8	12	3.4	130	6.3	150	6.2	7	2.0	143	6.9
Clerks and kindred workers.....	97	4.0	8	2.3	89	4.3	75	3.1	2	0.6	73	3.5
Skilled workers and foremen	227	9.3	38	10.8	189	9.1	130	5.3	11	3.1	119	5.7
Semiskilled workers	189	7.8	35	9.9	154	7.4	131	5.4	11	3.1	120	5.8
Unskilled workers.....	344	14.2	93	26.3	251	12.1	233	9.6	55	15.6	178	8.6
Not gainfully employed	207	8.5	54	15.3	153	7.4	331	13.6	148	41.9	183	8.8

APPENDIX TABLE X.—Heads of Families Classified by Age and by Median Years of Longest Continuous and Total Residence in County and State

Age	Longest continuous residence		Total residence	
	In county of residence in 1935	In Ohio	In county of residence in 1935	In Ohio
Male—total.....	31.6	42.0	34.3	43.2
Under 25.....	21.1	21.9	21.1	21.9
25-34.....	25.7	29.2	26.4	29.4
35-44.....	33.0	38.5	35.4	38.7
45-54.....	35.8	47.8	41.7	48.0
55-64.....	46.1	58.2	53.8	58.5
Female—total.....	43.7	54.8	46.9	55.5
35-44*.....	35.0	38.3	36.8	38.9
45-54.....	35.0	47.9	42.1	48.3
55-64.....	56.1	58.7	56.1	58.7

*No female heads under 35 years of age.

APPENDIX TABLE XI.—Median Years of Longest Continuous Residence of Male Heads of Families in the County of Residence, January 1, 1935, Classified by Residence and Relief Status and by Occupation

Occupation January 1, 1935	Grand total	Open country			Village			Total relief	Total non- relief
		Total	Relief	Non- relief	Total	Relief	Non- relief		
Total.....	31.6	32.3	30.4	32.6	30.2	27.6	30.9	29.2	32.1
Professional.....	15.0	*	*	*	12.5	*	12.5	*	14.2
Proprietors, manag- ers, and officials.....	35.6	35.7	32.8	36.0	35.2	*	36.2	31.4	36.0
Farm owners and managers.....	40.7	41.0	38.5	41.4	32.9	*	35.0	37.1	41.1
Farm tenants and croppers.....	27.9	27.9	29.6	27.7	*	*	*	29.2	27.8
Other proprietors, managers, and officials.....	36.4	35.0	*	37.5	36.7	*	37.3	*	37.1
Clerks and kindred workers.....	29.4	24.5	*	25.0	33.0	*	32.5	*	29.4
Skilled workers and foremen.....	23.3	18.9	*	18.8	27.1	*	26.9	*	22.9
Semiskilled workers.....	24.4	25.0	*	25.5	24.2	*	23.9	*	24.5
Unskilled workers.....	25.2	24.0	26.7	23.7	30.7	*	32.3	26.1	25.2
Farm laborers.....	24.5	24.3	*	23.9	*	*	*	27.5	24.2
All others.....	26.7	23.9	*	23.5	31.3	*	33.3	26.0	27.2
Not gainfully em- ployed.....	31.9	29.6	32.7	27.3	33.7	28.5	41.4	29.8	34.4

*Less than 25 cases.

**APPENDIX TABLE XII.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Number of Changes
in Residence and by Number of Changes in Occupation**

Number	Change in residence										Change in occupation									
	Total		Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief		Total		Open country		Village		Relief		Nonrelief	
	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent
Total.....	2108*	100.0	1527	100.0	581	100.0	299	100.0	1809	100.0	2108	100.0	1527	100.0	581	100.0	299	100.0	1809	100.0
0.....	1527	72.5	1099	72.0	428	73.7	202	67.6	1325	73.2	1399	66.3	1101	72.1	298	51.3	136	45.5	1263	69.8
1.....	425	20.2	313	20.5	112	19.3	58	19.4	367	20.3	476	22.6	311	20.4	165	28.4	95	31.8	381	21.1
2.....	113	5.4	80	5.2	33	5.7	28	9.4	85	4.7	124	5.9	68	4.5	56	9.6	33	11.0	91	5.0
3.....	24	1.1	18	1.2	6	1.0	6	2.0	18	1.0	49	2.3	26	1.7	23	4.0	18	6.0	31	1.7
4.....	11	0.5	11	0.7	.....	.....	4	1.3	7	0.4	24	1.1	12	0.8	12	2.1	6	2.0	18	1.0
5.....	3	0.1	3	0.2	.....	.....	1	0.3	2	0.1	14	0.7	5	0.3	9	1.5	5	1.7	9	0.5
6.....	3	0.1	3	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.2	4	0.2	.....	.....	4	0.7	1	0.3	3	0.2
7 or more	2	0.1	.....	.....	2	0.3	.....	.....	2	0.1	14	0.7	2	0.1	12	2.1	5	1.7	9	0.5
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.3	.....	.....	4	0.2

*Not including heads of families established after January 1, 1928.

**APPENDIX TABLE XIII.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Number
of Changes in Occupation and by Mean Number of Changes of
Domicile, by Residence and Relief Status, 1928-1935**

[illegible]

APPENDIX TABLE XIV.—Families Established Throughout the Period*, 1928-1935, Classified by Range of Mobility and by Average Number of Moves per Family, by Residence and Relief Status

Lived in township or village of survey and	Total			Residence, January 1, 1935						Relief status, 1933-1934					
				Open country			Village			Relief			Nonrelief		
	Number of families	Number of moves	Mean moves per family	Number of families	Number of moves	Mean moves per family	Number of families	Number of moves	Mean moves per family	Number of families	Number of moves	Mean moves per family	Number of families	Number of moves	Mean moves per family
Total.....	2364	872	0.4	1676	644	0.4	688	228	0.3	346	165	0.5	2018	707	0.4
In no other place	1738	0	0.0	1219	0	0.0	519	0	0.0	237	0	0.0	1501	0	0.0
In no other county.....	259	336	1.3	183	251	1.4	76	85	1.1	50	66	1.3	209	270	1.3
In adjacent county only..	180	255	1.4	149	217	1.5	31	38	1.2	39	69	1.8	141	186	1.3
In other Ohio counties	105	163	1.5	70	103	1.5	35	60	1.7	12	20	1.7	93	143	1.5
In adjacent states	60	77	1.3	41	51	1.2	19	26	1.4	6	6	1.0	54	71	1.3
In other states.	21	39	1.9	13	20	1.5	8	19	2.4	2	4	2.0	19	35	1.8
In foreign country.....	1	2	2.0	1	2	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2.0

*Including families with female heads.

APPENDIX TABLE XV.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Occupation January 1, 1935,
and by Range of Migration January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1935

Occupation January 1, 1935	Total		Continuous residence		Lived in county of survey and in									
					No other county		Adjacent counties only		Other Ohio counties		Adjacent states		Other states*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2108	100.0	1529	72.5	238	11.3	168	8.0	96	4.6	55	2.6	22	1.0
Professional persons.....	35	1.7	19	54.3	4	11.4	2	5.7	8	22.9	2	5.7	.....	.....
Proprietors, manag- ers, and officials.....	1361	64.6	1038	76.4	123	9.0	108	7.9	56	4.1	29	2.1	7	0.5
Farm owners and managers.....	883	41.9	736	83.4	56	6.3	46	5.2	29	3.3	13	1.5	3	0.3
Other farm tenants.....	340	16.2	198	58.2	59	17.4	50	14.7	19	5.6	12	3.5	2	0.6
All others.....	138	6.5	104	75.4	8	5.8	12	8.7	8	5.8	4	2.9	2	1.4
Clerks and kindred workers.....	61	2.9	41	67.2	8	13.1	3	4.9	2	3.3	5	8.2	2	3.3
Skilled workers.....	105	5.0	69	65.7	19	18.1	10	9.5	3	2.9	2	1.9	2	1.9
Semiskilled workers.....	100	4.7	60	60.0	20	20.0	11	11.0	6	6.0	2	2.0	1	1.0
Unskilled workers.....	157	7.4	102	65.0	26	16.6	12	7.6	8	5.1	5	3.2	4	2.5
Farm laborers.....	69	3.3	39	56.6	11	15.9	9	13.0	4	5.8	4	5.8	2	2.9
All others.....	88	4.1	63	71.7	15	17.0	3	3.4	4	4.5	1	1.1	2	2.3
Not gainfully em- ployed.....	289	13.7	200	69.2	38	13.1	22	7.6	13	4.5	10	3.5	6	2.1

*Including cases not classified elsewhere.

APPENDIX TABLE XVI.—Persons 16 Years of Age or Over Classified by Residence January 1, 1935,
and by Community and Area of Residence, January 1, 1929

Community of residence January 1, 1929	Total		Area of residence, January 1, 1929									
			County of survey		Adjoining county		Other counties in Ohio		States adjoining Ohio		Other states in United States*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Open country, 1935												
Total.....	5004	100.0	4200	84.0	436	8.7	217	4.3	102	2.0	49	1.0
Open country.....	4207	84.1	3902	92.8	181	4.3	61	1.4	50	1.2	13	0.3
Village.....	260	5.2	177	68.1	46	17.7	17	6.5	11	4.2	9	3.5
City.....	528	10.5	121	22.9	209	39.6	139	26.3	41	7.8	18	3.4
All other.....	9	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Village, 1935												
Total.....	1850	100.0	1555	84.1	137	7.4	91	4.9	42	2.3	25	1.3
Open country.....	208	11.2	145	69.7	45	21.6	7	3.4	10	4.8	1	0.5
Village.....	1448	78.3	1388	95.8	26	1.8	24	1.7	3	0.2	7	0.5
City.....	190	10.3	22	11.6	66	34.7	60	31.6	29	15.3	13	6.8
All other.....	4	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Including all other.

APPENDIX TABLE XVII.—Male Heads of Families Classified by Age and by Range of Migration, 1928-1935

Age, January 1, 1935	Total		Continuous residence		Lived in county of survey and									
					No other county		Adjacent counties only		In other Ohio counties		In adjacent states		Other states*	
	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2108	100.0	1529	72.5	238	11.3	168	8.0	96	4.6	55	2.6	22	1.0
Under 35.....	228	10.8	120	52.7	53	23.3	27	11.8	19	8.3	7	3.1	2	0.8
35-44.....	508	24.1	320	63.0	71	14.0	59	11.6	32	6.3	14	2.8	12	2.3
45-54.....	516	24.5	363	70.3	58	11.2	49	9.5	19	3.7	23	4.5	4	0.8
55-64.....	458	21.7	379	82.8	29	6.4	19	4.1	19	4.1	10	2.2	2	0.4
65 and over.....	398	18.9	347	87.1	27	6.8	14	3.5	7	1.8	1	0.3	2	0.5
Unknown.....														

*Including cases not classified elsewhere.

APPENDIX TABLE XVIII.—Male Heads of Families Engaged in Agriculture at Some Time Between 1928 and 1935, Classified by Occupation on January 1, 1935, and by Highest Tenure Status Reached in Agriculture

Highest tenure status reached in agriculture	Occupation, January 1, 1935													
	Total		Agriculture								Nonagricultural employment		Not gainfully employed	
			Total		Owner or manager		Tenant		Laborer					
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	1626	100.0	1440	88.6	919	56.5	411	25.3	110	6.8	103	6.3	83	5.1
Owner or manager	1002	61.6	947	94.5	919	91.7	22	2.2	6	0.6	30	3.0	25	2.5
Tenant.....	441	27.1	393	89.1	.....	.....	389	88.2	4	0.9	30	6.8	18	4.1
Laborer	183	11.3	100	54.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	54.6	43	23.5	40	21.9
Relief, total.....	205	100.0	143	69.8	61	29.8	57	27.8	25	12.2	16	7.8	46	22.4
Owner or manager	74	36.1	64	86.5	61	82.4	1	1.4	2	2.7	3	4.1	7	9.4
Tenant.....	78	38.0	57	73.1	.....	.....	56	71.8	1	1.3	7	9.0	14	17.9
Laborer	53	25.9	22	41.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	41.5	6	11.3	25	47.2
Nonrelief, total.....	1421	100.0	1297	91.3	858	60.4	354	24.9	85	6.0	87	6.1	37	2.6
Owner or manager	928	65.3	883	95.2	858	92.5	21	2.3	4	0.4	27	2.9	18	1.9
Tenant.....	363	25.5	336	92.6	.....	.....	333	91.7	3	0.9	23	6.3	4	1.1
Laborer	130	9.2	78	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	60.0	37	28.5	15	11.5

APPENDIX TABLE XIX.—Children of Heads of Households, 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, Classified by Residence and Relief Status of the Parental Family and by Residence in the Parental Home in 1929 and 1935, by Sex

Residence and relief status of parental family	Living at home in 1929								Not living at home in 1929							
	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	At home 1935		Not at home 1935		At home 1935		Not at home 1935		At home 1935		Not at home 1935		At home 1935		Not at home 1935	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	944	73.3	344	26.7	602	58.2	433	41.8	31	3.3	913	96.7	16	1.5	1067	98.5
Open country.....	768	73.6	275	26.4	475	57.1	357	42.9	25	3.6	666	96.4	6	0.8	775	99.2
Village.....	176	71.8	69	28.2	127	62.6	76	37.4	6	2.4	247	97.6	10	3.3	292	96.7
Relief.....	164	82.4	35	17.6	108	61.7	67	38.3	5	4.0	119	96.0	2	1.2	160	98.8
Nonrelief.....	780	71.6	309	28.4	494	57.5	366	42.5	26	3.1	794	96.9	14	1.5	907	98.5
Northeastern section..	280	71.2	113	28.8	190	56.7	145	43.3	9	3.0	288	97.0	7	2.1	321	97.9
Southeastern section..	313	77.1	93	22.9	172	52.8	154	47.2	11	4.0	266	96.0	4	1.2	328	98.8
Western section.....	351	71.8	138	28.2	240	64.2	134	35.8	11	3.0	359	97.0	5	1.2	418	98.8

APPENDIX TABLE XX.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Not Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family, and by Area of Residence in 1929

Item	Total		Area of residence, January 1, 1929											
			County of survey		Adjoining counties		Other counties in Ohio		States adjoining Ohio		Other states in United States		Foreign and unknown	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2027	100.0	958	47.4	501	24.7	303	14.9	114	5.6	117	5.8	34	1.6
Open country.....	1472	72.6	738	50.1	359	24.4	213	14.5	69	4.7	75	5.1	18	1.2
Village.....	555	27.4	220	39.6	142	25.6	90	16.2	45	8.1	42	7.6	16	2.9
Relief.....	286	14.1	111	38.8	79	27.6	45	15.8	34	11.9	11	3.8	6	2.1
Nonrelief.....	1741	85.9	847	48.7	422	24.2	258	14.8	80	4.6	106	6.1	28	1.6
Males.....	944	46.6	426	45.2	203	21.5	156	16.5	57	6.0	76	8.0	26	2.8
Females.....	1083	53.4	532	49.1	298	27.5	147	13.6	57	5.3	41	3.8	8	0.7

APPENDIX TABLE XXI.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Not Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family, and by Community of Residence in 1929

Item	Total		Community of residence, January 1, 1929									
			Open country		Village		City				Foreign and unknown	
							Small		Large			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2027	100.0	678	33.5	428	21.2	485	23.9	402	19.8	34	1.6
Open country.....	1472	72.6	578	39.3	254	17.3	350	23.8	272	18.4	18	1.2
Village.....	555	27.4	100	18.0	174	31.4	135	24.3	130	23.4	16	2.9
Relief.....	286	14.1	81	28.3	70	24.5	76	26.6	53	18.5	6	2.1
Nonrelief.....	1741	85.9	597	34.3	358	20.6	409	23.5	349	20.0	28	1.6
Males.....	944	46.6	289	30.7	205	21.7	237	25.1	187	19.8	26	2.7
Females.....	1083	53.4	389	35.9	223	20.6	248	22.9	215	19.9	8	0.7

APPENDIX TABLE XXII.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Not Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family, and by Area of Residence in 1935

Item	Total		Area of residence, January 1, 1935													
			County of survey				Adjoining counties		Other counties in Ohio		States adjoining Ohio		Other states in United States		Foreign and unknown	
			At home		Not at home											
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	2027	100.0	47	2.3	971	47.9	450	22.2	284	14.0	113	5.6	135	6.7	27	1.3
Open country..	1472	72.6	31	2.1	740	50.3	322	21.9	202	13.7	74	5.0	89	6.0	14	1.0
Village.....	555	27.4	16	2.9	231	41.6	128	23.1	82	14.8	39	7.0	46	8.3	13	2.3
Relief.....	286	14.1	7	2.5	115	40.2	70	24.5	45	15.7	34	11.9	9	3.1	6	2.1
Nonrelief.....	1741	85.9	40	2.3	856	49.2	380	21.9	239	13.7	79	4.5	126	7.2	21	1.2
Males.....	944	46.6	31	3.3	437	46.4	184	19.5	140	14.8	59	6.2	74	7.8	19	2.0
Females.....	1083	53.4	16	1.5	534	49.3	266	24.6	144	13.3	54	5.0	61	5.6	8	0.7

APPENDIX TABLE XXIII.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Not Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family, and by Community of Residence in 1935

Item	Total		Community of residence, January 1, 1935											
			At home		Not at home								Foreign and unknown	
					Open country		Village		City					
									Small		Large			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2027	100.0	47	2.3	689	34.0	464	22.9	442	21.8	358	17.7	27	1.3
Open country.....	1472	72.6	31	2.2	590	40.1	273	18.5	329	22.3	235	15.9	14	1.0
Village.....	555	27.4	16	2.9	99	17.8	191	34.4	113	20.4	123	22.1	13	2.4
Relief.....	286	14.1	7	2.5	77	26.9	83	29.0	67	23.4	46	16.1	6	2.1
Nonrelief.....	1741	85.9	40	2.3	612	35.2	381	21.9	375	21.5	312	17.9	21	1.2
Males.....	944	46.6	31	3.4	292	30.9	209	22.1	223	23.6	170	18.0	19	2.0
Females.....	1083	53.4	16	1.6	397	36.7	255	23.5	219	20.2	188	17.3	8	0.7

APPENDIX TABLE XXIV.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Who Were Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of the Parental Family, and by Area of Residence in 1935

Item	Total		Area of residence, January 1, 1935																	
			At parental home						County of survey		Adjoining counties		Other counties in Ohio		States adjoining Ohio		Other states in United States		Foreign and unknown	
			Always lived there		All others															
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
Total.....	2323	100.0	1519	65.4	27	1.2	397	17.1	177	7.6	138	5.9	25	1.1	26	1.1	14	0.6		
Open country.....	1875	80.7	1228	65.5	15	0.8	326	17.4	148	7.9	111	5.9	19	1.0	19	1.0	9	0.5		
Village.....	448	19.3	291	65.0	12	2.7	71	15.8	29	6.5	27	6.0	6	1.3	7	1.6	5	1.1		
Relief.....	374	16.1	263	70.4	9	2.4	55	14.8	18	4.8	17	4.5	8	2.1	2	0.5	2	0.5		
Nonrelief.....	1949	83.9	1256	64.5	18	0.9	342	17.5	159	8.2	121	6.2	17	0.9	24	1.2	12	0.6		
Males.....	1288	55.4	931	72.2	13	1.0	179	13.9	80	6.2	51	4.0	11	0.9	12	0.9	11	0.9		
Females.....	1035	44.6	588	56.7	14	1.4	218	21.0	97	9.4	87	8.4	14	1.4	14	1.4	3	0.3		

APPENDIX TABLE XXV.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, and Living in the Parental Home on January 1, 1929, Classified by Sex, Residence and Relief Status of Parental Family, and by Community of Residence in 1935

Item	Total		Community of residence, January 1, 1935											
			At home		Not at home								Foreign and unknown	
					Open country		Village		City					
									Small		Large			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2323	100.0	1546	66.5	269	11.6	165	7.1	180	7.7	150	6.5	13	0.6
Open country.....	1875	80.7	1243	66.4	252	13.4	108	5.8	145	7.7	119	6.3	8	0.4
Village.....	448	19.3	303	67.7	17	3.8	57	12.7	35	7.8	31	6.9	5	1.1
Relief.....	374	16.1	272	72.7	37	9.9	23	6.2	27	7.2	13	3.5	2	0.5
Nonrelief.....	1949	83.9	1274	65.3	232	11.9	142	7.3	153	7.9	137	7.0	11	0.6
Males.....	1288	55.4	944	73.2	122	9.5	82	6.4	68	5.3	62	4.8	10	0.8
Females.....	1035	44.6	602	58.2	147	14.2	83	8.0	112	10.8	88	8.5	3	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE XXVI.—Children of Heads of Households Who Were 16 Years of Age or Over on January 1, 1935, Classified by Residence in 1929 and by Occupation

Occupation	Residence, January 1, 1929							
	Living at home in 1929				Not living at home in 1929			
	Occupation 1929		Occupation 1935		Occupation 1929		Occupation 1935	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2323	100.0	2323	100.0	2027	100.0	2027	100.0
Professional persons.....	57	2.5	102	4.4	87	4.3	87	4.3
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	54	2.3	223	9.6	636	31.4	662	32.6
Farm owners..	10	0.4	55	2.4	227	11.2	248	12.2
Farm tenants..	34	1.5	132	5.7	270	13.3	261	12.9
All others.....	10	0.4	36	1.5	139	6.9	153	7.5
Clerks and kindred workers.....	52	2.2	125	5.4	219	10.8	197	9.7
Skilled workers....	36	1.5	79	3.4	275	13.5	259	12.8
Semiskilled workers.....	53	2.3	195	8.4	289	14.3	261	12.9
Unskilled workers..	276	11.9	661	28.4	324	15.9	315	15.6
Farm laborers..	199	8.6	407	17.5	88	4.3	68	3.4
All others.....	77	3.3	254	10.9	236	11.6	247	12.2
Not gainfully employed.....	464	19.9	926	39.9	129	6.4	211	10.4
Students.....	1322	57.0	.....	.....	18	0.9	.....	.....
Unknown.....	9	0.4	12	0.5	50	2.5	35	1.7

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS USED

A *household* is a group of related or unrelated persons who live together as a unit.

A *family* consists of husband, wife, and his, her, or their single children or of either parent with single children. Single means never married. Children may be legitimate or illegitimate, own children, stepchildren, or foster children. A daughter of the head and her illegitimate child living in the household constitute a second family. A household may be comprised of one family and one or more related or unrelated individuals.

The *head of the household* is the oldest family head in the household. If the household consists of only one family, the head of that family is the head of the household.

In determining which member is to be designated as *head of a family*, proceed as follows:

In cases of *married couples with or without children* designate the husband-father as head, except when he is over 69 years of age and is living with a child between the ages of 21 and 69 who is not a member of another family group in the household. In such a case enter that child as head.

In cases of a *widowed, divorced, or separated person with children*, designate the parent as head, except when he or she is over 69 years of age and is living with a child between the ages of 21 and 69 who is not a member of another family group in the household. In such a case enter that child as head.

In cases of households consisting only of single and/or widowed, divorced, or separated persons, without children, designate the person with the largest earnings or property rights as head.

In cases in which a male and female are equally eligible to be considered as head of a family, give preference to the male. If two or more persons of the same sex are equally eligible to be considered as head of a family, give preference to the oldest.

In recording the movements of the family head, enumerators were instructed to proceed as follows: "Record only changes of residence that involve moving outside the limits of the village or city in which he previously resided. If he lived in the open country record any move into a village or city or to an open country place in another township (precinct or ward), county, or state. Do not list changes from one open country place to another in the same township, nor from one house to another in the same village or city."

A change in occupation was defined as follows:

FOR ALL PERSONS

Include:

Each change from employment to unemployment or vice versa. Consider as unemployment each layoff or other period without work lasting 4 weeks or more, except in cases of injury or illness in which a person returned to his former employment as soon as he had recovered.

FOR EMPLOYEES

Include:

- A. Each change in kind of work.
 - 1. Each change by which an employee leaves one kind of work for another which requires more skill or less skill or training and/or pays higher or lower wages than the occupation at which he had previously been employed.
 - 2. Each change by which an employee becomes a worker in his own account.
- B. Each change in location of work and employer whether or not it involves a change in kind of work.

Do not include:

- A. Each change to other work at the same location and for the same employer which requires the same skill or training as the previous work and which involves approximately the same amount of wages, unless a layoff of 4 weeks or more intervened.
- B. Each increase or decrease of hours of work or rate of pay at the same work for the same employer in the same location.
- C. Each change of employer without a change in location of work or vice versa.

FOR FARM OPERATORS

Include:

Each change in tenure status whether or not it involves a change in location.

Do not include:

Each change in type of farming that does not involve a change in tenure status.

FOR WORKERS ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT (excluding farm operators)

Include:

- A. Each change by which a worker on his own account alters the field of his activity.
- B. Each change from ownership to nonownership of his business or vice versa.
- C. Each change by which a worker on his own account becomes an employee.
- D. Each change in location of work whether it involves a change in field of activity or not.

Do not include:

Each change in income which does not involve a change of location, ownership status, or field of activity.

In general.—Any possible changes not included above or any situation which the enumerator cannot classify should be entered on the schedule, giving full details.

Include as changes of location only those which involve crossing the city or village boundaries or, if wholly in the open country, involve crossing township lines.